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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

The Flag Is "Still There"

Is Japan Forcing Action?

Brewers Consider Danger

¶ **Lost Battalion**—A lone Chinese flag still flutters over a warehouse in the Chapei district, as though telling the world that Chinese morale is "still there." Throughout Chapei the Japanese rising sun banners wave over newly snatched areas, but the flag of the "lost battalion" dominates the scene. Among the fatalities are three British Ulster riflemen, an unidentified foreigner, several Chinese. Among the non-combatant sufferers are 60,000 refugees, who find their way to the international settlement, seeking sanctuary.

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• **As this goes on,** United States Ambassador Davis visits Foreign Affairs Minister Spaak at Brussels, establishing first official contact of the United States delegation to the Nine-Power Conference; Germany formally notifies Belgium that it will not participate, since it's neither a signatory nor an adherent of the treaty; China's Associated Chambers of Commerce wires Brussels to the effect that China is not prepared to accept any settlement contrary to the letter and spirit of the pact. Japan already has rejected an invitation to attend the conference, thus classifying itself with the "outlaw" nations to whom treaties are mere "scraps of paper."

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• **Occidental nations** are accused by their critics of encouraging aggression by weak-kneed unwillingness to support the ideal of collective security with more than wordy implementation. • Japan's continued aggression, combined with her unsatisfactory attitude toward conciliatory nations, makes it seem possible that, even as her conduct has stimulated Chinese solidarity, it may stimulate collective action against aggressive militarism.

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¶ **Collective Security**—As the ideal of collective security is more scornfully deprecated by nations who seek their own way at any cost, it conversely gains advocates in nations which originally promoted it but subsequently did not support it. Thus Labor Leader Herbert Morrison scores Prime Minister Chamberlain for pursuing a policy of isolation and "running the risk of drifting into a first-class war against a first-class power." He suggests international co-operation in the cause of peace with an international air force; a re-examination of the question of raw materials, including colonial territories, and a succession of speeches "in the Roosevelt spirit," calling the world to a great crusade for peace. Another minister urges immediate action against dictators "before it becomes too late." Sir Samuel Hoare replies by saying that the Government is trying "to avoid the division of the world into two hostile camps."

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• **The great trouble** with international politics is the problem of distinguishing which nation is which, and who is who in the "hostile camps"—for there certainly are such camps within each nation: the one hostile to wrong methods, the other hostile to right. Only the individual consciousness seems capable of disentangling such snarled motives. But the individual who achieves it in his own consciousness achieves peace for himself while furthering peace in the world.

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¶ **Safe Drinking**—Certainly no direct relationship exists between motor manufacturing and brewing—but there is an analogy. This year's National Automobile Show in New York stresses safety above speed. Recognizing that auto dynamics build greater potential dangers on the highways, engineers devote especial attention to mechanisms designed to eliminate dangerous factors. They face the problem squarely and attempt to meet it honestly. Similarly, brewers who produce nearly half the nation's beer and ale pledge themselves to a code designed to eliminate what they obviously acknowledge as dangers of their craft. The United Brewers Industrial Foundation lays down an eight-point plan to be observed for the purpose of "making beer safe." It includes observance of law, co-operation with authorities, high standards of production, promotion of "moderation and sobriety," elimination of anti-social retailing methods, truth in advertising, preventing sales to minors, encouragment to dealers to sell beer as law abiding citizens.

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• **Analyzing the code,** one sees that brewers are aware that they are dealing with a product of potential danger to society, a product in no wise essential to the happiness and well-being of men, a product so associated with vice that its manufacturers find it necessary to encourage law observance among its dealers.

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• **Now automotive** engineers study their product rather than sales method to eliminate dangers. The process is recommended to the brewers. Even a layman knows that the danger in beer and ale lies in its alcoholic content. Brewers frankly interested in eliminating the evils of their industry might borrow a blueprint from automobile makers and devise a hydraulic brake for alcohol.

President Is Thought Ready To Seek Peace With Business; Hopes to Thaw Out Capital

Easing of Margin Restrictions Taken as Sign of New Attitude—New Hope Is for Repeal, or Modification of Undistributed Profits Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—A vast negotiation between President Roosevelt and American business and finance now seems to be taking place.

The basic question turns on how many concessions from his prior commitments the President is prepared to make in order to end what some call a "strike of private capital" but which is based on quite evident doubt, confusion, and apprehension regarding his policies: political, financial, labor, and economic.

Concession?

Yesterday the Federal Reserve Board made what is taken as a concession toward business and finance by reducing its margin requirements for stock trading. As Wall Street spokesmen wrote, the importance to financiers lay not in the direct effect of the act itself, but in its indication of a newly co-operative attitude on the part of Washington.

But the act was only one small straw in a wind which may not blow. Further evidence is plainly necessary to thaw out deliberately frozen capital. And now Washington discussion revolves around one especial point: The repeal or drastic amendment of the undistributed profits tax.

Continued Pressure

Pressure to repeal or greatly change this act has been almost continuous for months, and has now risen to a climax. The call for change has been joined by many administration stalwarts: Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, who saw the President at Hyde Park this week; Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve System; Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; and it is said Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; as well as a host of others. Naturally, all critics of the Administration, as well as most of its middle-ground friends, have been pressing for change from the beginning.

So great is this pressure becoming, as it spreads to congressional circles, that the Administration

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

New York Labor Hails LaGuardia In Giant Turnout

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The climactic hours of New York City's 1937 mayoralty race found the two major camps today hammering hard at issues each has made paramount.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, up for re-election as Fusion-Republican candidate, in a categorical summation of the questions raised against his continuance in City Hall, is asserting that the only issue is honest government, and that the contemporary Tammany Hall is showing greater disregard for the public welfare than did even Tweed and Croker.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Democratic bidder for the mayoralty, apparently has abandoned every line of attack save to extend his indictment of the Fusion executive as an "agent of Communism."

Mayor LaGuardia's fight for return was acclaimed by the mass forces of the city's trade unionists in a dramatic bid by the year-old American Labor Party for recognition as a city-wide political entity at an overflow Madison Square Garden rally last night.

The Mayor, for whose ticket this

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

"As goes New York—": Editorial page.

Basque Children In Britain Apply For Return Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—Developments have now occurred making for considerable repatriation among 4000 refugee children, who were brought to Britain from Bilbao by the British Spanish Relief Council last May.

Upon the advice of the committee, presided over by Sir Holman Gregory, which has been looking into the applications for repatriation collected by the Roman Catholic Apostolic delegate in Bilbao, it has been decided by the relief committee to send back to Bilbao a first installment of about 500 children. This is the total number of those whose parents or guardians so far have been traced. Application has been made to the Insurgent authorities for permission for two representatives of the committee to accompany the children and see that they really reach their friends. Their dispatch will take place immediately after the permission arrives.

The remainder of the children are to be sent back as soon as their parents or guardians are found, but so many of these, if not casualties, are themselves refugees in other parts of Spain or France that all this cannot be done quickly.

Loyalists Prepare to Move Spanish Capital to Barcelona: Page 14.

Trade Accord Leads Peace In Hull's Plan

Action at Brussels Linked to Anglo-American Tariff Compact

Japan 'Quotes' the Monitor

The Japanese Ambassador to the United States, defending his country's campaign in China, has publicly quoted an excerpt from an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor.

What the Monitor further said, and the Ambassador failed to quote, is told today on the Editorial Page.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—While the State Department weighed what purported to be a tentative Japanese peace move launched in Paris, it was disclosed here today that American collaboration in world peace efforts hinges to an hitherto unexpected degree on the realization of an Anglo-American trade agreement.

With the outcome of the Brussels peace conference and many other pacificatory moves throughout the world depending on the degree to which the United States moves forward along the road of international collective action, it is learned that Secretary of State Cordell Hull still puts his trade program first.

Drafting Stage Reached

Preliminary negotiations which have been laboring along for months without tangible results appear to have been brought to a head by Secretary Hull. Both London and Washington have reached the point of drafting lists of commodities upon which they are willing to consider tariff concessions in an agreement.

London reports that the decision of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to go to the Brussels conference was taken partly because of the opportunity he would have there to discuss a trade agreement with the American delegate, Ambassador-at-large Norman H. Davis.

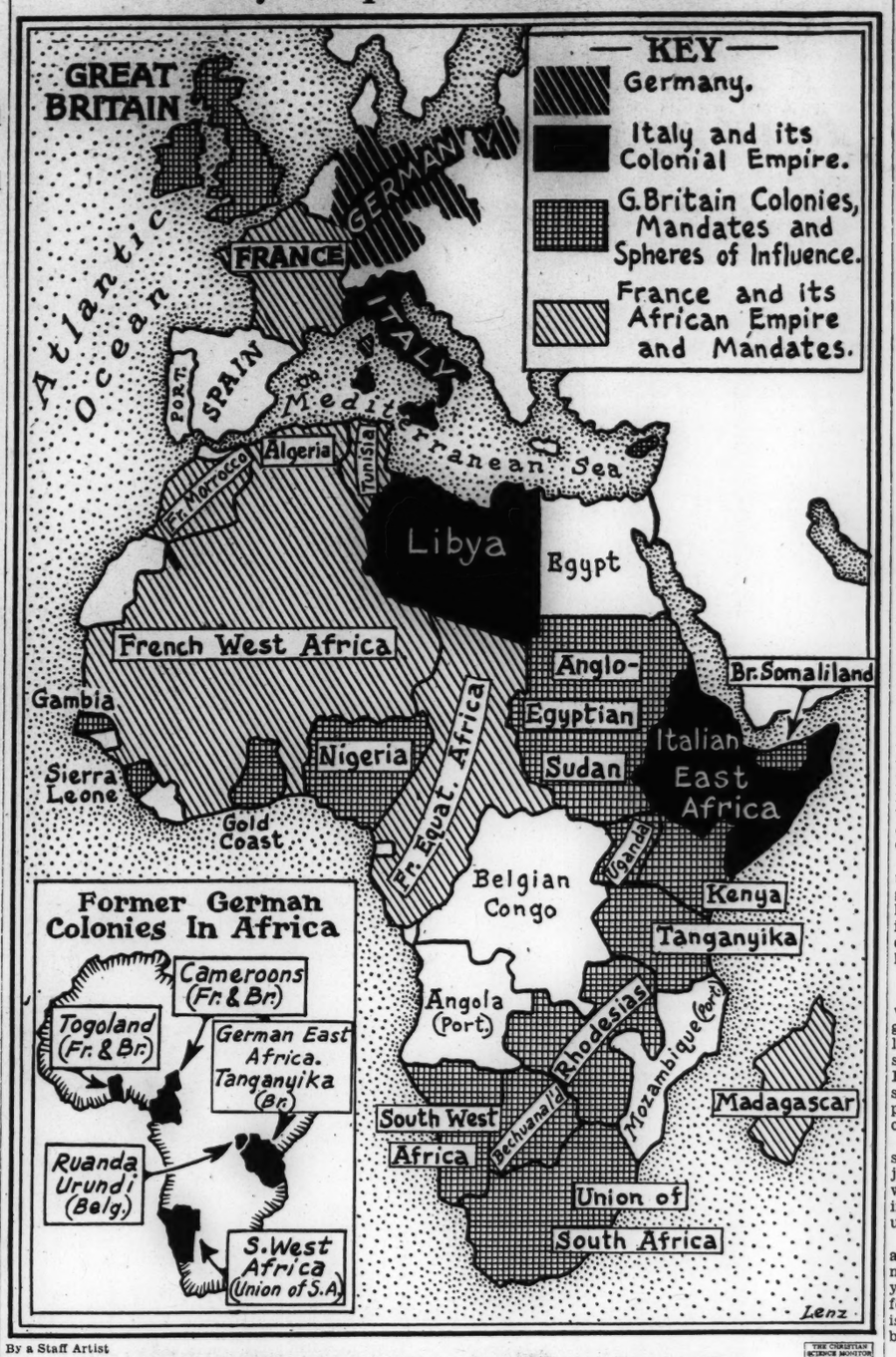
China's Partition Barred

Meanwhile one comment—and one alone—is made in diplomatic circles here today to what purports to be a Japanese peace move. It is that the United States cannot sponsor even by implication any move which contemplates a partitioning of China.

This comment is not official since the purported peace move has not been backed by any official confirmation. The State Department claims to have no information on it other than press reports. Washington is extremely skeptical of any reported willingness on the part of Japan to be satisfied with anything less than effective control of the five northern provinces of China.

Developments in the Far East Situation: Page 5.

Italy Reopens Colonial Issue



By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Spheres of Influence and Control in the Great Continent Indicated on Map

Will Germany Get Back Colonies?

Disputes Over Africa Go Far Back in Ambitions of European Powers

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Premier Mussolini's bold announcement at yesterday's anniversary of the March on Rome pledging Italy's support to Germany's colonial claims is a diplomatic move calculated to cause the maximum of alarm in Anglo-French circles.

The "place in the sun," which has been the burden of Germany's demands since the beginning of the century—more recently to be reiterated by Fascist Italy—when reduced to concrete terms is apt to mean a place in Africa.

This great empty land mass at Europe's door, in the days before Germany and Italy had become unified nations—that is about a century ago—became the hunting ground of explorers, predominantly British, who discovered its commercial value and by 1884 it had been partitioned with Britain and France holding the main commercial and strategic sections of the continent.

This was the situation that faced the two totalitarian states which in the post-war years had definitely set out on an expansion policy. Italy's colonial interests in Africa and those of Germany are widely different by reason of the different nature of the territory they desire.

Northern Africa, which commands

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Complete Restoration Demanded by Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin, Oct. 29

Germany, showing much satisfaction at Premier Mussolini's plea for colonies for the Reich, is making it clear that "spheres of influence" or "fields of development," are not enough.

The "last remnants of inferior status of Germany must be removed once and for all by a complete restoration of its colonies," German newspapers today are declaring.

Gen. Franz von Epp, Governor of Bavaria, today predicted a definite move by the Führer for "solution" of the colonial problem.

British Opinions Place Spanish Peace Before Colonial Adjustment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—Premier Mussolini's blunt demand on behalf of the other partner in the Berlin-Rome axis, "Germany must have colonies," coincides with an editorial in the Times advocating discussions with Germany on the colonial issue through ordinary diplomatic channels.

The Times generally, but by no means always, represents the British Foreign Office view in such matters. In the past three weeks its correspondence columns have been open to all shades of opinion here for a frank expression of views on colonies.

Summing up this correspondence the Times declares that British public opinion is anxious for a "clear understanding" with Germany on two conditions: First, that the discussions should not take the form of a "shouting match"; second, that there must first of all be a settlement of the Spanish trouble.

Four Groups of Advocates

Advocates of colonial concessions to Germany fall into four main groups: one, those who would hand over some portion of Africa—but definitely not Tanganyika—in full sovereignty; two, those who would transfer an African mandate to the Reich; three, those who would establish some sort of international colonial bureau for African colonies on which all the chief colonial powers would be represented; four that a new colony should be carved for Germany in West Africa out of the present British, French, Belgian, and possibly Portuguese, colonial territories.

Despite the authoritative character of most of the Times editorials there is reason to believe that the present suggestions go further than the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Economics in the News

How Germany Does It—Finance Is the Servant of State Supervised Production—Dr. Schacht and 'Controlled Inflation'

By H. B. E.

It used to be a standing joke that there was one excellent reason why Herr Hitler would never dispense with the services of the brilliant Dr. Schacht as Minister of Economic Affairs: He was the only man in Germany who understood the new-fangled German economic system. Well, Dr. Schacht has gone, and, since he is no longer policy-maker or administrator, it may be said that he has taken the key with him.

The joke recurs whenever I am asked to try to explain economic Germany. The system seems to puzzle the expert along with the inexpert, though the difficulty of obtaining adequate data may be responsible for much of their mystification. At any rate, the financial literates are apt to dismiss the German situation as an essay in what Augur, the British political writer, calls "managed bankruptcy." Either in this language or by fable the inquirer is apt to be put off. For instance, in financial London this summer a query of mine was answered with a "Have you heard this one?" This particular fable had it that one day Herr Hitler asked Dr. Schacht how to divide 30,000 marks among five persons. The financier drew up a table allowing each of the five persons 15,000 marks, counting the five five's and then adding the five one's to make the 30,000. When the Fuehrer questioned such arithmetic, Dr. Schacht is alleged to have remarked, "Well, that's the arithmetic I've been doing at the Ministry, anyway!"

* * *

But one cannot put off serious questioning with facetious stories.

Some of the puzzlement is due to the absence of gold reserves in Germany. It is money, however, that constitutes "the right of action," not gold per se; and money can be composed of anything, so long as it is acceptable. In the United States such acceptability is dependent upon popular confidence in the chosen medium. In Germany there is no alternative for the Germans but to accept the official tokens. If the monetary door to the outside world were opened, many Germans would doubtless turn their ready money into foreign money. Under the present regime they are not likely to get such an opportunity.

Given this total disregard for the confidence-factor, the money power is complete. You can simply churn it out of a printing press. In modern Germany the method of money creation is, of course, not quite so crude. What happens is that Dr. Schacht's Reichsbank "discounts," or gives paper money for, the orders that the factories receive from the government for armaments. In these amounts the state is in debt to the Reichsbank.

A law of 1924 limited to 400,000,000 marks the credit which the Reichsbank could accord to the state. Under several devices, however, the prohibition has been set aside, and unnumbered (by foreigners) billions have been manufactured. Some persons think that it is this kind of financing that is of most significance. I do not think so—not in a totalitarian state. The practice is not much different from democratic methods of financing wars or even peace-time deficits. And in the omnipotent state there is always the last resort of repudiation.

These German credits finance production, and some of them are redeemed or canceled out of taxation, which is merely a taking back of part that has already been given. In few countries are taxes so high as in Germany or collections more efficient. As in other countries, only more so, there is an increasing percentage of work done for the tax collector. But in Germany the money creation keeps a long way ahead of tax repayments.

This is the financial side of Wehrwirtschaft, or military economics, now elevated into a new economic science. It is not very new, really. In democratic countries the result of such financing methods would be a sky-high inflation of prices. A policeman overseeing the German markets has stopped any such happening in Germany. Accordingly, the experts describe the situation as "hidden inflation." Dr. Schacht's phrase is "controlled inflation"—the control being a tribute to the efficiency of the policemen.

* * *

Finance in Germany has thus become the servant of a production policy which is keeping the country fully employed. Some reformers, reckoning efficiency above liberty, would like to see such a system installed in America. In Germany, it is true, the device has helped to improve the living standards of the lower strata of the German population.

The National Industrial Conference Board, in a recent survey, reports that their situation is "greatly improved." This is real income sharing. However, the same authority says that the living standards of the workers who have had continuous employment in the old and the new Germany have "suffered a decline." That must be even truer of the non-worker classes.

Such seemingly inconsistent statements are quite reconcilable. As a result of the regimentation of the entire system to production, everybody has a job, and is therefore entitled to some wage claim upon the national production. But most of the production consists in some form or another of munitions which cannot be eaten, worn, or made into shelter. Therefore, the standard of living of the people as a whole must have declined. How much is a matter of dispute. Germanicus, in "Germany: the Last Four Years," says by about 20 per cent, though it is difficult to arrive at any definite figure, in view of the lack of adequate data. Nevertheless it is true that guns have a preference over butter, and the real question in Germany is the German capacity for durchhalten, or pulling in the belt.

What a Day!

Tall Corn Story

NEW YORK (AP)—The harvest season is over in the heart of Manhattan where "the highest corn in the country" grew this summer.

In Mrs. Regina Jais's sky garden, up among the city's towers, the corn had a 17-story start on the tall corn of Iowa and Nebraska, and today Mrs. Jais counted the yield of her penthouse terrace:

Forty ears of corn, several crops of string beans and tomatoes, some parsley, herbs, peas, peppermint—and even wild strawberries. Her real business is writing books.

Hit-Run Cow

HAMMOND, Ind. (AP)—August J. Runge of Calumet City, Ill., asked police assistance in finding the owner of a hit-and-run cow.

He wants to collect, he said, for damage done to a fender when the cow ran into his car while he was driving near Hammond. His difficulty, he explained, is finding the owner of the cow which disappeared in a prairie.

Borrowed Glory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Co-operation before competition is the motto of speed kings.

Sir Malcolm Campbell has revealed here that the motor which enabled him to beat Mr. Gar Wood's water speed record at an average of 129.5 m. p. h. was a borrowed one.

"It was lent to me," he explained recently, "by that king of sportsmen, George Eyston. So you see what I owe him."

Captain Eyston is at present preparing to attack Sir Malcolm's land speed record of 301.1 miles per hour made Sept. 3, 1935.

Acres of Diamonds

CAPE TOWN, S. Af. (AP)—The government rushed a special force of diamond police to Verneuk Pan to guard a newly discovered diamond field, pending the court's decision on an action to stay prospecting.

Verneuk Pan is a lake bed in Calvinia where Sir Malcolm Campbell established automobile speed records in 1929. It is located in a desolate part of the cape. Some experts declared the stones found so far were small and of poor quality.

It Pays to Pass

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Lazy students who fail to complete high school within four years should be charged tuition for additional instruction, in the opinion of Myrtle E. Wylie, Allegheny high school teacher.

Such an arrangement, she estimates, would save $140,000 annually to teachers in Pittsburgh alone.

G.O.P. Chiefs Hope to Rouse New Militancy

That Is Chief Goal Sought by Proponents of Mid-Term Convention

Like a Huge Rally

Votes Enough Are Claimed in National Committee to Assure the Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 29—If a special Republican national convention is authorized next week by the Republican National Committee, sponsors of the innovation anticipate not only the writing of a new definition of Republican principles of government and economics, but a revival of party militancy and co-operation. They forecast also an indispensable preparation for the coming congressional elections, always important as a stepping stone to the next presidential campaign.

Harrison E. Spangler, leader of the mid-term convention plan in the Republican National Committee which has the decision, said he believed the proposal of a convention next year was certain of enough votes to carry at the meeting of the committee called to pass on it in Chicago, Nov. 5 and 6.

Mr. Spangler is national committeeman from Iowa. He declared "the grass roots" movement helped to rekindle Republican interest preceding the last campaign. The conference, if held, will be the first of its kind in American political history.

Gathering of 50,000

The convention, as Mr. Spangler visualizes it, would be an enormous gathering of all interested Republicans of any note making an assembly of perhaps 50,000 persons. Being so much larger than the standard party convention, it would produce the largest Republican rally on record.

It would take place in the late spring or summer following the adjournment of Congress. Its location would depend in part on a city having a hall big enough to seat the unusual number of delegates.

Its work would be limited to adoption of a declaration of fundamental principles and objectives two years ahead of the ordinary time for political pronouncements, which is traditionally less than five months before a presidential election.

Again quitting precedent, this declaration would not be written according to customary convention routine by a group of men who never met together before for the purpose and usually sit up all night for a couple of nights to do a hasty job.

Instead, the Republican emergency declaration of principles would be worked out carefully by perhaps as many as 100 of the party's most eminent leaders, consulting with each other for the next six months and making a cross section of Republican opinion.

Then these party counselors on policy would continue to confer on the drafting of the regular and more detailed party platform, including methods to be submitted to the regular national convention in June, 1940.

Should the special convention be approved next week, selection of the mid-term committee on policies probably will be begun at the same time.

"My idea is ultimately to build a platform on what we consider to be right," commented Mr. Spangler, "and then in 1940 adopt it and pick a candidate that can fit it.'

"My feeling," he continued, "is that the contest between the systems of government for which Republicans and for which the New Deal stand has become so acute that the times require a new statement of Republican doctrine. The issue is not a mere difference on party politics, but is fundamentally linked to the nation's future.

Principles More Important

"We must go farther than criticism. What this period calls for is a platform which expresses our basic conceptions of America,—which makes principles more important than men.

"We should not hesitate and delay in carrying our fight to the New Deal. We owe that to the country. This is no time for pussy footing."

In planning for a national convention next year, Mr. Spangler said he had in view the model of the grass roots conference at Springfield, Ill., the year before the last regular Republican convention. The Springfield meeting was a spontaneous enterprise of mid-western Republicans originating independently of the Republican National Committee.

The 6000 Republicans thus brought together revived Republican enthusiasm in the middle west, and greatly stimulated the succeeding campaign, which until then had displayed no token of encouragement.

Mediation Is Successful In 109 New York Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29—The New York State Department of Labor acted successfully as mediator in the settlement of 109 strikes involving 42,517 workers in September, a report by Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner, said yesterday.

Labor won 33 walk-outs, involving 5691 workers, and lost 9, involving 915. Recognition of the union was an issue in 78 strikes, wages in 68, hours in 14 and jurisdictional disputes between unions, 5.

Saving Our Schools
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Far-Off Voice of Switzerland Rings With Call of the Skis

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

The other day I was poking around a rather full closet when out tumbled my ski outfit. The more I looked at it the more I realized that the time for winter sports was drawing near. In fact, if you are planning a trip to Switzerland, it is time you had your ski suit aired and packed, for if you sail by the end of this month, skiing will be under way when you arrive at this popular winter sport resort.

Switzerland's mountain slopes soon will be dotted with skiers; ice rinks will be alive with skaters, hockey players and curlers; and on the bob and skeleton runs the speed kings will be racing against split seconds. Everyone will be doing something, and especially it is Switzerland's holiday time.

Just as here in newly won America, skiing is the most popular winter sport in Switzerland. Every day from mid-December till late March finds new fans taking their first uncertain steps on the twin wooden runners. Even "old-timers" venture cautiously on the gentler slopes, and between hesitant stem-turns, enviously eye the Swiss youngsters who skim surely and easily through powder snow.

* * *

Since so many of Switzerland's skiers and would-be skiers are visitors, the affiliated Swiss Ski Schools were introduced. All the more important resorts in the Bernese Oberland, the Grisons, Valais, Central and French Switzerland have their own schools, and under the expert guidance of licensed instructors, who usually are able to speak three languages, novices are soon able to ski with surprising skill.

Every Swiss Ski School teaches the same method, and so a visitor may travel all over the country and know that at the next resort he can immediately start at the point where he left off. The system taught is simple and based on natural laws, and due consideration is given to the aptitude and physical strength of pupils. Schools are divided into classes for beginners, intermediates and advanced skiers.

First thing you learn is how to pick yourself up after one of the inexplicable tumbles everybody takes at first. After learning the sliding steps, and how to climb, you are ready for a try at running down one of the very slight slopes on "nursery hills," an adventure which the instructor allows you merely to give you a taste of things to come. Put your skis together, one a little ahead of the other, and now let go. You glide down easily and stop automatically as the ground levels out. You throw out your chest and say to yourself—child's play. But suddenly you realize that if the slope had been longer and steeper, you could have done nothing but sail along till you hit something solid or gravity came to your rescue. You can't brake and you can't turn.

So you are glad to take your first lesson in straight stemming, or "snow-plowing," which is the easiest method of controlling your speed on steeper slopes. Simply spread your legs wide apart, and assume a slightly knock-kneed position so that your weight is on the inside edges of the skis. As you move along in this position, you can achieve a stem-turn, which is the basis of all turns, by weighting the ski alternative to the direction you wish to take.

After you have mastered the stem-turn you progress to more difficult things. You learn the skating step, the stem, open and closed Christianias, the Telemark, which is excellent in deep snow, the jump turn and other fine points which belong to the expert's repertoire. Under proper instruction you will soon be amazing yourself; it doesn't take half as long as you think. Of course, it takes time to reach the expert, or even the near expert class. But you will soon be good enough to get a great kick out of being able to speed gracefully and confidently over smooth snow.

* * *

Jumping is the ultimate thrill of skiing. But for experts only. It takes timing, balance, courage. But all agree that a jumping meet is a top spectacle. Besides the perfect jumps, there are times when even the best take a spill, and then they go tumbling down, a tangle of pin-wheeling arms, legs and skis.

Take a look! At the edge of the jump the starter's flag whips down, and now a small black figure is racing down the slide. Crouched low, gathering speed, the skier dips out of sight for a moment. Suddenly he is zooming into space, his arms spread wide, his body leaning well forward as he soars high over the heads of breathless spectators. Then slap! His skis hit the hard-packed snow sharply as he lands, and now the crowd is cheering as he races down, perfectly balanced, to level ground, where a closed Christie brings him to an abrupt stop. A 75-yard flight with a pair of long hickory blades as wings!

Besides the skiers, there are the ice sports enthusiasts: the skaters, the hockey players and the curlers, each group insisting that their sport is the one and only.

Ice skating in Swiss resorts, many of which have skating schools, is confined mostly to fancy skating, most graceful of winter sports. There is nothing quite like a Sonja Henie pirouetting over a glassy ice floor, or a couple like Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier doing the Pair.

Skating possesses just as varied, though not as numerous, fans as skiing. On the rinks that all the larger hotels have, you can see exhibitions both good and bad. Curly-headed tots glide easily past corpulent gallants who billow ponderously round and round, and teetering, weak-ankled beginners gape wide-eyed at the intricate figures traced by elegant experts. And on the hockey rinks, tough-shinned puck chasers hammer enthusiastically into each other.

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Curling, though little known in America, has plenty of followers in Swiss winter resorts. Beloved prodigy of the Scots, no game is more aptly nicknamed than the "roaring game." Half of curling is to "take it up," and, by common consent, all the chatter of sturdy-lunged devotees is carried on in English. The crisp air crackles with cries of "Sweep it! Sweep it!" "Well laid." "Thank you, sweepers! Thank you!" "Let it curl," etc. Along with its conversational appeal, curling presents a fine excuse for wearing loud-colored tweeds, impudent berets, shrieking scarfs. If you are lucky, you may also see Scotch legs in kilts.

There are four men on a curling team, and the key member is the "skip." When he points hopefully to the spot where he would like the next stone to end its brief journey toward the charmed circle, and calls to the bowler that he thinks an "in-handle" shot best, the bowler meekly nods, tightens his lips, then gives his all. When "skip" urges the sweepers to sweep, the two legionnaires armed with brooms frantically brush an even smoother path in front of the slowly twisting stone. This imitation of the industrious housewife is not as futile as it looks. Sweeping can add two yards or more to the distance a stone covers.

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Speediest of winter sports are bob-sleighing and tobogganing. The four men bobs come bumping into the straightaway, zoom at a mile a minute pace round the huge banked turns, then whizz out of sight. The success of a bob-team depends almost wholly on the driver and the brake.

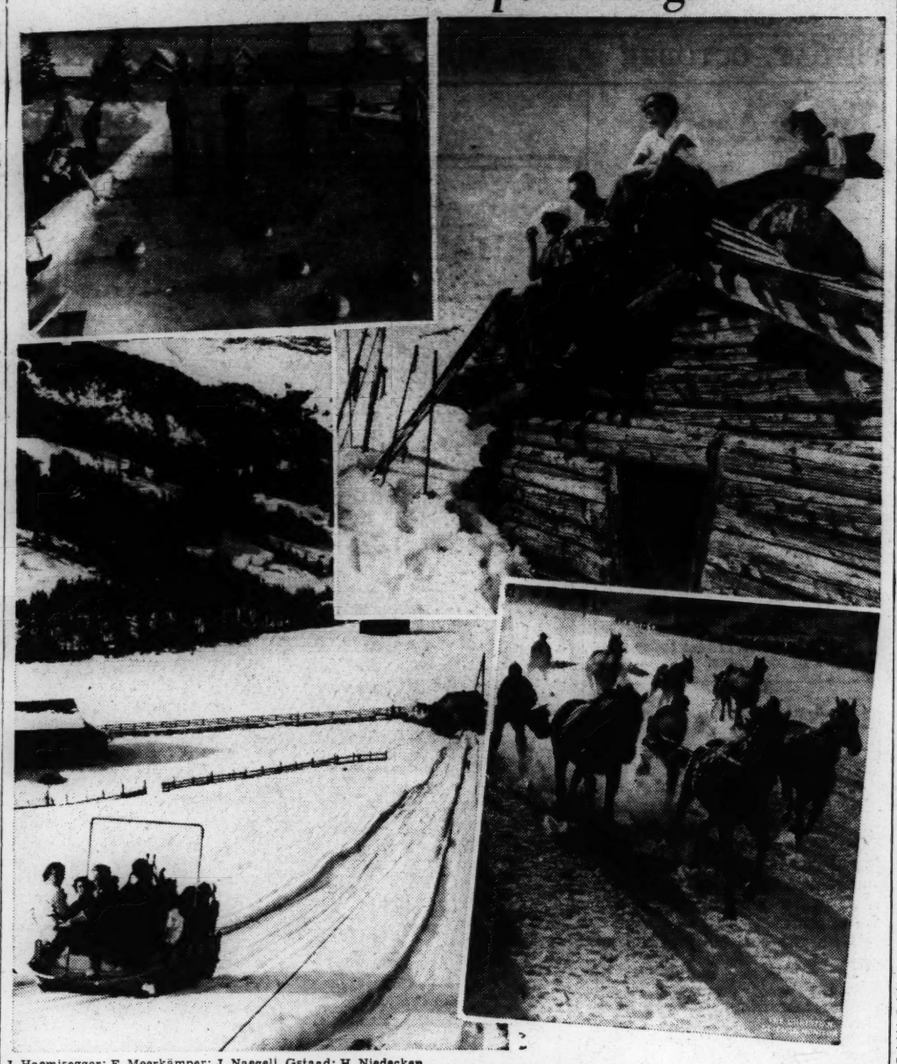
If you feel like giving yourself a thrill, try a trip on a skeleton when the run is slow enough that beginners are allowed on. Rigged in a helmet, metal elbow and knee guards, and a collection of other protective pads, you may have a moment of doubt. But it's too late now. You're off!

The ice rumbles away under you, and your head seems absurdly, uncomfortably far ahead of the skeleton. The first turn is already past before you have really settled down. That wasn't so bad. But you're picking up speed, faster and faster, and now the world is a white streak zipping past you.

Here comes another turn, and the high white wall is rushing at you Frantically you dig the toes of your boots into ice, and they scrape and squeal and scratch but don't seem to do any braking. You close your eyes just as the wall is going to crash into you. But nothing happens. You have banked around the turn, and before you can sigh your relief, you have reached the end of the run. There ought to be cheers for the new record you've set. Strange that nobody notices you. Finally you approach the timekeeper, and he tells you with a tolerant, just-between-us smile that your time was so slow it isn't worth posting.

Well, it was a lot of fun, anyhow. And this is always the verdict of holiday-makers and sportsmen who attend Switzerland's annual winter gala.

Where Winter Sports Reign



J. Haemisegger; E. Meerkämper; J. Naegell, Gstaad; H. Niedecken

Scenes in Switzerland's Sports Areas

Upper—Curling at Andermatt. Lower—The "Luge-Funicular" Conveying Skiers at Gstaad in the Bernese Oberland to the Lofty Windspillen Snow Fields

Upper—A Skiing Quartet on Roof of a Hut Above Davos. Lower—A Skijoring Race on Frozen Lake at St. Moritz

Mounted Tourists Offered Long Pacific Coast Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore., Oct. 29—Hardy horsemen are able now to throw a load of camping equipment on a pack-horse, climb into a saddle and hit a trail extending through primitive mountain areas from the Canadian border down the Pacific Coast to Mexico.

Executives of the Civilian Conservation Corps announce completion of the 2300-mile long horse trail high up in the mountain ranges that extend through the states of Washington, Oregon and California.

The trial offers a unique opportunity to those who seek summer outings in the primitive areas of the three states. It traverses some of the wildest and grandest stretches of mountain forests and scenery in the world. People may either walk or ride horses over it and camp along the way.

In Washington state the trail traverses the Mount Baker, Snoqualmie and Columbia national forests and touches Rainier National Park.

In Oregon it includes the Skyline trail along the Cascade range through the Mount Hood, Willamette and Rogue River national forests of Crater Lake National Park to the Lava Beds National Monument.

In California the trail follows the high Sierra through the Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Tahoe, Eldorado, Mono, Sierra and Sequoia national forests, the Lassen Volcanic, Yosemite and Sequoia National parks and in southern California, the Angeles, San Bernardino and Cleveland national forests.

From start to finish the trail leads through federal forests inhabited by wild life and forest guardians, and through wilderness heretofore inaccessible.

School 'Outcasts' Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—A continued attitude of rebellion on the part of educators toward non-promotion of pupils or a system which brands certain children as "educational outcasts," featured the second day's session of an educational conference being held here at the Roosevelt Hotel today by about 600 personnel specialists from many parts of the country. The meeting is in connection with the seventh general convention of the Educational Records Bureau.

Dr. William S. Gray, professor of education at the University of Chicago, told of the great number of children who pass yearly from elementary to high schools without having mastered what many educators consider the most important of the "three R's"—reading. This was closely related to the general progress of youth in other fields than reading, he held.

"But the cure does not lie in non-promotion," Dr. Gray declared. "It lies in identifying the nature and causes of the difficulty and then providing adjustments. Treating children as educational outcasts is in conflict with the ideals of American education in a democracy."

He recommended a vigorous, sympathetic, constructive attitude of the school toward "poor reading." A necessarily broader program will emphasize the social advantage of reading with understanding, or teaching the pupil to think, instead of merely recognizing words, he said.

Dr. Donald D. Durrell, professor of education and director of the educational clinic at Boston University, would like to see "a large foundation subsidize a study to be made by good scholars in developing and trying out material for new textbooks," he told the assembly. He stressed that the only justifiable reason for a new textbook was information, based upon statistics, showing that the newer method presented had proved its worth.

High schools and colleges should co-ordinate their efforts to discover and develop "a student's strong hand and judge him by that hand," Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, declared at a dinner by the group last night.

"At the same time we should endeavor to some extent to round out his intellectual stature by paying careful attention to his weaknesses," he continued. "From all this it seems clear to me that we need to continue to have varieties of tests and examinations in school, between school and college, and in college. But I suggest that we should have a more intimate association of all those interested in this subject that we might co-ordinate the activities, exchange ideas and direct a common program of research and study."

Dr. Conant commended the type of examination used in the best law schools which had proved its success as a measure of intellectual capacity, he said. He added that he wished an approximation of this success could be attained by other professional schools.

City Conveniences In the Forest Camps Desired by Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 29—The traditionally hardy westerners who used to enjoy "roughing it" in the national forests now prefer modern forest camps with stoves, running water, firewood and other city-like conveniences. This and the fact that the forest service has provided some 600 such areas in Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming and Nevada, are the reasons why a million more people visited intermountain forests during the last fiscal year than in the preceding season, according to Regional Forester R. H. Rutledge.

A recently compiled report shows that 3,780,150 persons traversed forest roads and trails in this region during the year ending June 30, 1937, as compared with 2,611,000 in the year before. By far the largest part of the visitors—2,151,610—were to Utah forests. Idaho was next with 1,135,710 visitors, while Wyoming forests had 341,450 and Nevada forests 151,380.

A questionnaire sent out to 209 visitors shows that almost all are enthusiastic about the new camping sites, trailer sites and picnic areas, as well as about the picnic tables, stoves, water and wood for cooking, and sandboxes, swings and teeters for children, said Mr. Rutledge.

"The demand is for the informal type of improvements, with a minimum of restraint upon users," he said. "A large majority of those we questioned thought we hadn't enough improvements, but there were a few—the rugged western type—who complained there are too many. But for them we have set aside primitive areas, accessible only by foot or pack horse, where things are as wild as when America was discovered. These had about 4000 visitors the last year."

Indian Flier Crashes

ROUEN, France, Oct. 29 (AP)—G. P. Nair, Indian airman, was killed near here yesterday as the airplane in which he planned to fly across the South Atlantic lost a wing. The crash occurred as the airman was flying from Croydon airdrome, England, to Marseille on the first leg of his long distance flight.

Rail Lines Plan Pinehurst Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 29—With the winter social and sports season under way at Pinehurst, the Seaboard Air Line has in operation its through Pullman service from New York to that popular North Carolina community, the railway's passenger department announces. The Seaboard's Robert E. Lee leaves New York at 6:05 p. m. instead of 5:30 as formerly, and will carry air conditioned sleeping cars direct to Pinehurst.

Since 1895, when Pinehurst was founded, this southern resort, located in the sand belt of the Midsouth, has become more popular each year. The original conception was that of a country village, offering every recreational feature. Considerable sums have been expended this year on the development of the Carolina Hotel, Holly Inn, the Berkshire and the country club.

Although Pinehurst is probably best known for its golf and tennis; horseback riding and polo are engaged in to a great extent; the climate and firm, sandy soil free from rocks and stones making the resort an ideal realm for these forms of outdoor exercise.

College Presidents Split On Liberal Arts Courses

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP)—Two college presidents today traced two different futures of liberal arts courses in talks before school teachers attending the conference of the central western zone of the New York State Teachers Association.

Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, head of Union College in Schenectady, pleaded for education for the "whole man" before education for a career, while Dr. William Alfred Eddy, president of Hobart and William Smith Colleges at Geneva, asked colleges to furnish social leaders "informed and concerned about public affairs."

Cost of Building House Put 25 P. C. Lower Than in '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Home building costs in most communities today are from 25 to 40 per cent lower than in the boom era and the residential builder is giving high value for the building dollar, Bernard L. Johnson, editor of The American Builder, reports. The time to build a home, he points out, is on a rising market when rents are advancing, employment increasing, and real estate activity is on the upturn.

Raw materials for home building have risen from the panic lows of the depression, he admits, but points out this is true of virtually everything else.

"Houses, like stocks and most commodities, a few years ago were dirt cheap but practically no one bought them then," he says. "It is not fair to contrast today's costs with those of 1932. We believe the 1926-29 era is more typical, and by that standard the home of today is indeed a good value."

Vast Improvement

Quoting facts from a nation-wide survey of building costs and values made by American Builder for its October issue devoted to this subject, Mr. Johnson points out the far-reaching improvements in the 1937 home over those of the 1926-'29 era. Although the home of 1937 has such new developments as air conditioning, insulation, streamlined bathrooms, super-modern kitchens, copper and brass pipe, and lifetime construction, he finds that the total cost in most communities is 25 to 40 per cent less than in the 1926-29 era.

Among the favorable factors which enable builders to produce a better home today at less cost than in that period, he cites lower financial costs under a single long-term mortgage in place of the old short-term first, second and land contract system. He also points out that building sites are priced for use, not for speculation, construction costs have been cut through increased use of factory produced units of materials and equipment, labor costs have been cut through increased operating efficiency due to modern tools and power equipment, and lower costs result from use of simplified house designs, planned for stock sizes of materials and parts and elimination of useless ornament.

How Economies Arise

Economies arise, he states, from the present vogue for smaller, more compact houses with multiple use of space for sleeping, dining, and "living"; there are savings in fuel costs from use of insulation and other present high standards of construction. savings in upkeep and maintenance costs from better design and use of proper long life materials. Lower sales costs on houses built by operative builders and smaller profit margin by contractors and lower tax costs through "out to the suburbs" and "into the country" movement are also cited.

Today's home, declares Mr. Johnson, is more than the sum total of raw materials used, and the home buyer is and should be concerned with the complete unit for livability, comfort, security and style, and not with the board foot price of lumber or the cost of a sack of cement.

Seminole Indians To Leave U. S. For Colony in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALTILLO, Coah., Mex.—Within a few weeks more than 3000 Seminole Indians from the United States will enter Mexico as approved colonists for great sections of land in northern Coahuila. The land, they claimed in their appeal to President Cardenas some months ago, was taken from them unfairly by Mexico. They convinced the President of their title, for, contrary to Mexican policy, he is allowing a large emigration to come into the country.

Although the President's action was severely criticized in some sections, the President's own views are that every man is entitled to land his ancestors worked on for centuries.

The feeling in North Mexico approves the President's action, as it guarantees support of the claims of many Mexicans for lands they allege were taken from them by the United States without indemnity. Law suits over these cases are pending.

Religion Courses Curbed in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29—Virginia public schools cannot organize a formal program of religious education in which a "system of faith" or doctrines are taught and make it compulsory for all pupils because such a program would be incompatible with constitutional principles of religious freedom, Dr. D. W. Peters, director of the division of instruction, State Department of Education, told a group of delegates to the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Co-Operative Education Association at Roanoke.

Dr. Peters told the group that units of work designed to teach "moral and spiritual values" through relating religious principles to the experience of the pupils was the solution to the problem. His talk came after Dr. R. B. Montgomery, president of Lynchburg College, presented statistics showing the low percentages of church membership and church school enrollment in the State, and the high crime rate.

At the morning session, which opened the two-day convention of the Virginia branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, delegates heard a prediction of more convictions of drunken drivers through increasing use by police of scientific tests for drunkenness, by Mrs. G. L. Tallman, administrative assistant of the Parent-Teacher safety education project.

Plenty of Meals

Approximately 4,000,000 meals are expected to be served to visitors at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

Soldiers and Guns Far in Rear As the 1937 Toys March Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The 1937 Christmas scene will feature few soldiers and guns, according to the Toy Manufacturers) of the United States, who report that less than 1 per cent of the season's output of toys are military. That this policy runs parallel with business success was indicated in the association's further announcement that while this same lack of interest in playthings representing destructive machines had existed for several years, the toy industry was going steadily ahead, now hitting a seven-year peak.

With toys more active than at any time since 1929, the manufacturers say that sales are at $230,000,000. A preview of many new toys previously tried out by children to test their content in fun and education was held here Oct. 25 at the Toy Center, 200 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the association.

Apparently, the modern youngster's interest centers around that which he can solve. Improvements over what has been shown in previous years are evident all along the line. Blocks for the younger groups are grooved so they will fit on top of one another without falling; road construction sets are more complete than ever, having "Men Working" signs to add authenticity; plaster casting with split rubber molds proves an adventure in handcraft.

Miniature locomotives have a six-wheel drive, instead of the former four-wheels; an airplane functions by remote control: toy wagons follow brand new adaptations of streamline architecture and have headlights.

Dolls of many nations, dressed in bright colors, are on display at the show. Reproductions of the Dionne quintuplets on a seesaw-board, a stylish doll having airplane luggage and 20 pairs of shoes, a doll that sleeps while sitting up and one that can keep her eyes open while lying down are awaiting a young "mother."

There are many novelties to reward the search for something different. Among them are a trailer outfitted with furniture and curtains, a xylophone that has an exceptionally musical note, a tiny lightweight organ that can be carried under the arm yet sounds "churchlike," a chromium-trimmed snowsled, a telephone with an added attraction recorded as "television" and a modernistic house resembling the recently fashioned dwellings of glass.

Among the articles at the disposal of the more thoughtful youth is a microscope practical for examination of the chemistry of familiar things and a mineralogy set that will encourage laboratory analysis.

Perkin Medal to Dr. Tone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Award of the 1938 William H. Perkin Medal of the American Society of Chemical Industry to Dr. Frank J. Tone, president of the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., for "valuable work in applied chemistry, including the development of abrasives and refractories," was announced here today.

Dr. Tone, father of Franchot Tone, motion picture actor, was cited by the society as "outstanding scientist, engineer, inventor and executive." He originated the first commercial process for production of silicon metal, regarded as a major achievement in metallurgical chemistry. Previously this element had been a laboratory curiosity, despite the widespread occurrence of its compounds. He is the only contemporary researchist to discover a method of producing a common element in such a way that it can be utilized industrially.

The medal will be presented at a joint meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society on Jan. 7, 1938, at the Chemists' Club, New York City.

Start Is Made on Farm Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, chairman, said today the House Agriculture Committee had reached a "general accord" on three major features of a farm control bill. It was generally understood, he told reporters, that:

The present soil conservation program be continued, an "ever-normal granary" be established for those crops to which it is most adaptable, and any benefits paid farmers be on a basis of tilled acreage rather than production.

The question of marketing quotas, penalties and processing taxes has not yet been covered, he added.

Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, chairman of a subcommittee in charge of formulating provisions for cotton, told reporters that he would recommend that cotton farmers be given soil conservation benefits, a subsidy of 3 cents a pound, and perhaps additional benefits to be paid from proceeds of a small processing tax.

He said he did not believe penalties, or marketing quotas, would be necessary because the plan could be made so "attractive" that virtually all cotton producers would comply.

Gift of $250,000 Starts University Endowment Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29—An anonymous gift of $250,000 marked the first week of the University of Pennsylvania's campaign to raise $12,500,000 as a "birthday present" for the university on its 200th anniversary in 1940.

The gift was made, according to Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the institution, with full permission to apply the funds to any of the objectives included in the campaign, and it is thus one of the largest unrestricted donations ever made to the university.

Gifts made in past years include $1,000,000 from Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher; $500,000 from Eldridge R. Johnson, former president of the Victor Talking Machine Company; $100,000 from John A. McCarthy, Philadelphia banker, and an anonymous contribution of $240,000 last spring for establishment of an Institute of State and Local Government.

English Rail Men Compromise on Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Another victory has been achieved here for peaceful settlement of industrial disputes. A delegates conference of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has decided to accept awards on wages and hours made by the National Railways Tribunal, although these awards were considerably below advances claimed by the union.

The decision to accept was closely fought, but after an all-day session the moderates won by a narrow majority.

The locomotive engineers were asking for a minimum wage of 50 shillings a week and 12 days' holiday with pay each year. The tribunal's award gave a railway base wage of 41 shillings, and a day off with pay for any bank holiday worked, besides restoring the remainder of a depression-year pay cut of 5 per cent.

Burlington Tours Show Rise Over 1929 Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Reaching an all-time high in 1937, Burlington Escorted Tours business sky-rocketed to show a 22 per cent increase over the banner year of 1929, according to Robert S. Caird, manager of the department.

More than half the people who enjoyed vacations in the form of escorted tours this summer, he states, were unmarried women—stenographers, office girls, school teachers and young women from a variety of vocations.

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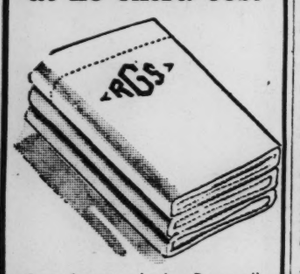

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Work Pushed on Mexican Dams For Irrigating Arid Areas

President Cardenas' program for elevating Mexican peons into land ownership has reached a stage where it commands international attention. Problems faced are not unlike those of the U. S. Farm Security Administration, which this month advanced $9,500,000 under a new plan to enable share croppers and tenants to buy land. Following is the third of four articles describing the workings of the Mexican program, based on first-hand observation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORREON, Mexico, Oct. 29—The greatest obstacle for agricultural Mexico to surmount is lack of water. This condition is particularly acute in the Laguna region, where the intensive cultivation of cotton is dependent upon a meager water supply which may fail completely in years of drought such as the present.

As a further support to the great experiment in land division now under way in this area, the Federal Government is building El Palmito Dam which, when completed, will supply water for irrigating the entire Laguna district.

Two of the main spots visited in the recent inspection tour made by Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez and a party of bankers, were El Palmito Dam and El Azucar Dam, the latter located in the northern state of Tamaulipas. Enthusiastic endorsement of these two projects, which are part of the Government's public works program, was given by the bankers. They accepted the view that the agricultural benefits to be derived from them would affect not only their own region, but the entire national economy.

Construction at El Palmito Dam was begun on Jan. 1 of this year; and at present an entire camp housing 1500 workmen and their families, numbering 6000 in all, is in operation. The camp is built on the slopes of the valley which will, when dammed and filled, create one of the largest lakes in Mexico.

American Supervisor

The dam is being built across the Rio Nazas, which is the sole source of water in the region, at a point approximately 100 miles above Torreon. Its cost is estimated at from $5,500,000 to $8,000,000, which is said to be half what it would cost in the United States, due to the cheap labor costs prevailing here. It is planned to use the channel of the river to transport the water to the cotton lands, where some irrigation systems now exist and where others are to be built.

After viewing the present aridity of this sun-baked region, with stark and treeless mountains surrounding it, and a suffocating dust coating the entire landscape, the necessity for the water is vividly apparent. The effect which it may have on cotton production is considered incalculable, since only 250,000 acres of the 800,000-acre region are now cultivable on account of lack of water.

Construction at El Palmito dam is under the supervision of an American engineer, H. V. R. Thorne, who is the only foreigner employed. This in itself is indicative of the present trend in Mexico, which is to use all native technicians possible, abandoning the previous practice of placing such projects in the hands of foreign engineering firms.

The assisting engineers at both dams are young Mexicans whose enthusiasm for their work marks a new era of national co-operation between the specialists and their Government. Some have been educated in the United States, and others are graduates of Mexican colleges.

Mexican Staff

The National Irrigation Commission, which oversees all dam construction, is headed by a young engineer Francisco Vazquez del Mercado. He is a graduate of the University of Guadalajara and has traveled extensively in the United States, inspecting all of the larger dam projects. His own comments about the present building program in Mexico are that "Mexico is through with revolution. We are innoculated against it and have entered our era of construction. Nothing can stop that!"

The second dam visited was El Azucar, construction on which was also begun on Jan. 1. This camp employs 1000 men and is under the direction of another American engineer, Mr. Max W. King. He, too, is the only foreigner employed on the project, and has as assistants an entirely Mexican staff.

El Azucar dam, across the Rio San Juan, is of particular significance since its completion may give rise to a diplomatic controversy between the United States and Mexico. The river which it will dam is the last tributary to the Rio Grande before it reaches the Gulf, and one of its chief sources of water.

In Conflict With U. S.

By cutting off this water and diverting it to irrigation on the Mexican side of the border, the Mexican Government threatens to dry up the great fruit-growing region in lower Texas, above Brownsville. Consternation has already been felt by the Texas fruit growers, who fear the ruin of their irrigated land.

Such a disaster can be averted, say the Mexican officials, by the United States agreeing to a trade of waters, which is what they are after. The building of Boulder Dam across the Colorado River has already threatened to dry up Mexican lands in Lower California, which depend on the Colorado waters for irrigation.

Discussions which have already taken place on the subject have made little progress, it is reported, because of the resistant attitude of western statesmen. These men have asserted that the United States will need all the Boulder Reservoir water for several years to come, and have turned a deaf ear to Mexico's demands.

That this attitude cannot endure, is expressed by observers here, who anticipate an exchange agreement between the two governments. El Azucar dam is not scheduled to be finished until 1940, when President Cárdenas' term ends, and it is expected that by the time it becomes a serious threat to the Texas fruit growers, some solution may be found for the water conflict along the border.

"Realities"

When completed, El Azucar will have the capacity to irrigate 247,000 acres of land, extending along the Rio Grande from McAllen, Texas, to a point midway between Hidalgo City and Brownsville. This region, now practically waterless, has the same soil as the Texas fruit region, and is expected to raise the same crops.

These two great dams, which are characteristic of the public works being carried on throughout Mexico, were described by one of the bankers as "Mexican realities." In a statement summing up his impressions of the trip, Agustin Rodriguez, director of the Bank of Mercantile Credit, said:

"This trip has served to convince the financial men of the necessity to know and understand the Mexican realities, if we are to continue in business."

Since such "Mexican realities" depend upon co-operation from the financial world, the appraisal of the Government's building activities, and of its experiment in land division, as being organized and meriting support, was considered of first importance to the future of the Cárdenas program.

Ceramic Exhibit Is Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 29—The Sixth National Ceramic Exhibition at the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts opened in the remodeled home of the museum at James and North streets last night.

Huger Elliott, director of educational work at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and widely known art lecturer, was chief speaker on a program which included Mayor Rolland B. Marvin, Emil Hansen, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Chancellor William P. Graham, of Syracuse University.

A 40-piece symphony orchestra under the direction of Andre Polah furnished the musical program.

First prize in ceramic sculpture was awarded to Miss Mathilde Parmelee of Edgehill School, Greenwich, Conn., for two pieces, "Pig and Piglets" and "Hen and Henlets," in unglazed terra cotta. Second prize of $100 was divided between Mrs. Ruth H. Randall of Syracuse University, and Frederic Jean Thalinger of Antioch College.

Sorcha Boru of Menlo Park, Calif., took first honorable mention in sculpture. Other honorable mentions went to Adolph Odorfer of Fresno, Calif.; Wilhelmine Rehm of Cincinnati, and Russell Barnett Aitken.

Miss Parmelee and Mrs. Randall are the first women to win prizes for sculpture. Last year Miss Maija Grotell of New York won second prize for pottery.

In the pottery division, Roger D. Corsaw of the University of Oklahoma captured first prize for a group of four red clay bowls with designs in luster; Richard V. Smith of Syracuse took second prize, and Aloys Sacksteder of Sandusky, Ohio, third. First honorable mention was given to Glen Lukens of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Other honorable mentions for pottery were awarded to Edgar F. Littlefield of Ohio State University; William Soini of Brooklyn; Arthur E. Baggs of Ohio State University; Jean Cochran of Columbus, Ohio, and Harold E. Riegger of Alfred, N. Y.

A special purchase prize was awarded to H. Edward Winter of Cleveland for work in enamel on metal. His work in the contemporary ceramics exhibition now at the Whitney Gallery in New York, which was shown in England and Scandinavian countries last season, attracted much attention from foreign critics.

The Syracuse show will continue until Nov. 22. After Dec. 1, the exhibit will be sent on circuit opening with a showing in Newark, N. J.

Funds for the new art center, home of Syracuse's famous ceramic collection which was displayed on an international loan in Scandinavian countries in 1936-'37, were raised by a community-wide campaign last spring. The new building provides galleries for the museum's permanent collections, space for other exhibitions, a community art center and other related activities.

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Tax Inequality For City Dweller Shown in Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The inequalities of taxation between the urban and rural resident is stressed in a study by Dr. Mabel Newcomer of Vassar College, to be published by the Twentieth Century Fund on Nov. 22, it was announced here today. Dr. Newcomer holds that the city dweller has a legitimate grievance against tax laws, especially because of the indirect levies he must pay.

On the assumption that all business taxes are passed on to the ultimate consumer, she finds that a wage earner in New York state who makes $2000 a year pays out 17.2 per cent of his income in taxes, whereas a New York farmer with an equal income pays only 9.8 per cent in taxes. An Illinois farmer with an income of $1000 a year pays 10.4 per cent in taxes, she added, but the city dweller in that state with the same income pays 19.3 per cent.

"The explanation of this lies largely in the heavier property taxes in urban areas," she added.

Dr. Newcomer tells the city dweller that he is mistaken in thinking that because he owns no property he pays no taxes, since "his monthly rent payments include a property tax usually far higher than the tax in the rural areas, and, in addition, everything the city man eats, wears or uses also bears a tax concealed in its purchase price."

Another inequality to which she calls attention is "the merchant's burden is consistently heavier than the salaried worker's with the same income." She finds that a salaried man with an income of $5000 in New York state pays 20.8 per cent in taxes while the merchant with the same income pays 23.9 per cent.

The Twentieth Century Fund which will publish Dr. Newcomer's findings was founded and endowed by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist.

Barograph Stars As a Witness At Air Crash Inquiry

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 29 (AP)—An unsworn witness gave unquestioned testimony today at the Federal investigation into the cause of a United Air Lines plane crash on Oct. 17.

The witness was the plane's barograph card. Its story was read into the record by Ford Studebaker, radio inspector for the Bureau of Air Commerce, and corroborated with minute corrections by Howard F. Salisbury, instrument department foreman for United Air Lines.

"The ink line traced by the combination of a clock and a barometer," explained Mr. Studebaker, "shows that the plane took off at 6:30 p. m. from Cheyenne, Wyo., climbed within 12½ minutes to a 10,000-foot level, and maintained flight at that elevation, with ups and downs which might be explained by rough air, until the line ends at 8:59½, indicating the crash in the northeastern Utah Uinta Mountains."

The card also shows that the plane's crew turned on the radio-sending transmitter at least six times before the crash.

"The radio chart indicated the crackup came at 9:01 or 9:02 p. m.," said Mr. Studebaker.

"The other story told by the barograph indicates that during almost the entire flight the plane was maintained on even keel by the robot pliot, an automatic gyroscopic device used on modern transports."

Barographs only recently were installed by the air line. They are not required by the Bureau of Air Commerce.

Snow Blamed for a Crash

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Air Commerce Bureau said today that "unexpectedly severe local snow squalls" probably caused the crash of a transport airplane near McNary, Ariz., last April 3.

The plane was registered by a Dutch company, and was being flown to New York for export to the Netherlands.

Federal Subsidies Called Alibi For Cities' Corruption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29—"Federal subsidies have provided a general alibi for corrupt and incompetent state governments," Prof. Herbert D. Simpson of Northwestern University declared before the 30th annual conference on taxation here.

Rampant misgovernment in some of the big cities would have forced municipalities into bankruptcy when the depression came, he declared, but for the Federal Government's intervention to save them, and thereby indirectly acted to perpetuate and preserve them from the voters' retribution for their own spendthrift incompetence.

The conference addressed by Professor Simpson was called under the auspices of the National Tax Association.

"The decade preceding the depression was a period of conspicuous governmental incompetence and sometimes of spectacular extravagance and corruption on the part of political organizations in control of municipal governments," Professor Simpson said. "Under the conditions of general prosperity, public opinion was indifferent and the possibilities of reform of any kind were very limited.

"With the advent of the depression it was easy to foresee that these extravagant and corrupt governments were going to plunge their municipalities into various degrees of bankruptcy. Some of us had anticipated that this at last would force upon the citizens of these communities a realization of the character of their governments and bring resentment against the political organizations responsible for the conditions that might make some constructive reforms possible.

"The liberal subsidies and distributions of Federal Government changed all this: and, well-intended as they were, they actually provided a wide-open alibi for scores of corrupt political organizations who had been plundering their various communities for years.

"It would appear that as long as present subsidies and distributions continue, they will continue to provide immunity from the results and responsibilities of local misgovernment. . . . This means a distinct lessening of that political responsibility and accountability of public officials to their citizens which constitutes the very essence of democratic government."

The system of Federal subsidies and distributions has, Professor Simpson went on, placed "the Federal Government in the position of dominating State and local governments throughout wide areas of governmental policy. Such a situation is what led to the establishment of the totalitarian states in Europe."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29 (AP)—The final session of the thirteenth annual conference on taxation, last night heard Arthur W. McHen, Baltimore attorney, criticize government expenditures that exceed income.

"Bankruptcy—national, state, municipal, corporate and individual—will soon be upon us," he declared, if outgo "continues to exceed" income.

He spoke on "Taxation in Maryland as Affected by the New Deal," concluding a four-day session sponsored by the National Tax Association, at which state executives and tax experts have aired their views on tax problems.

Employees Share With Family Under Will of Warburg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Felix Warburg, banker and philanthropist, who passed on here Oct. 20, and his wife, Mrs. Frieda Schiff Warburg, jointly and individually gave more than $13,000,000 to charity, educational and civic betterments in the last 15 years, it was revealed upon the filing of Mr. Warburg's will in Surrogate Court yesterday.

"The scope of their activities is evidenced by the fact that over 200 institutions and societies were beneficiaries," Sol M. Stroock, personal counsel of Mr. Warburg, said. "In addition to innumerable Jewish philanthropies and educational and human aid organizations, Mr. and Mrs. Warburg have left their support to various other public causes both here and abroad."

Among these were the American Arbitration Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Henry Street Settlement, the United Hospital Fund, the Charity Organization Society, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Welfare Council of New York City, the Fogg Museum of Art of Harvard University, the New York Museum of Science and Industry, the Philharmonic Symphony Society, the National Art Colleges Fund of London, Teachers College of Columbia University, the New York Association for the Blind, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institution, the Fort Valley (Ga.) High and Industrial School, and the Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. Stroock described Mr. Warburg's philosophy of giving as holding that "a man should, during his life time, not only out of income, but out of capital, give generously to educational, philanthropic and civic causes which challenge his interest and attention."

Because of the extent of his giving during his lifetime, Mr. Warburg, in making his final will in 1935, omitted part of the charitable bequests he had made in previous wills. He left $107,000 to various organizations, however, giving the bulk of his estate in equal shares to his five children, establishing trust funds for eight grandchildren, giving his city and country residences and all real and personal property to his widow, and making bequests to more than 150 employees and servants.

Each of his children receives a legacy of $250,000 and one fifth of the residuary estate, and his son-in-law, Walter N. Rothschild, receives a $50,000 legacy.

About 35 servants receive legacies, depending on the length of service, ranging from $100 for one year to $10,000 for 20 years or more, and more than 125 employees of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of which Mr. Warburg was senior partner, receive amounts ranging from $200 for less than two years of service to $2000 for 15 years or more.

No estimate of the total value of the estate could be given at this time, Mr. Stroock said.

Inter-Racial Service Held in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29—Sponsored by the Committee on Race Relations of the Society of Friends and the Federation of Churches, the three-year-old Inter-Racial Fellowship Church held its first service this season in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Oct. 24. A congregation of about 500, Negro and white, heard Dr. Frank Wilson, dean of Lincoln University, preach.

The church was founded by the Young People's Inter-Racial Fellowship as part of the effort to combat race prejudice. Supported by youth groups of a dozen denominations, it holds services once a month during the fall, winter and spring.

Diesel-Powered Autos Predicted by Kettering

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Charles F. Kettering, head of the research division of General Motors Corporation, last night predicted the use of diesel powered American automobiles "when the engines are good enough."

Mr. Kettering delivered the principal address at a meeting marking the fortieth anniversary of the first successful oil-burning diesel engine.

Safety Stressed Ahead of Speed In the 1938 Autos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Safety rather than speed is stressed by American motor manufacturers in their 1938 models on display at the national automobile show in Grand Central Palace. For virtually every new car they have transferred the spotlight of public interest from the speedometer to the brakes.

Nearly all 1938 automobiles appear with hydraulic braking, and some which have had this feature have increased its capacity. Steering mechanism also have been improved, to make steering easier and also to avoid any tendency of spring action to interfere with driver control of the machine.

A shift toward the banjo steering wheel, with die-cast hub and spring-steel spokes, is a feature of some lines. Since such wheels help to prevent tiring vibration from reaching the hands and arms of the driver, they are grouped with the new safety factors.

Coil Springs in Rear

Revision of spring suspensions has been undertaken from the standpoints of both comfort and safety, but in most cases the changes are not regarded as basic. An exception is had in at least one make which has coil springs in the rear. Heretofore leaf springs in this location have been universal in American chassis construction.

Slanting glass to deflect troublesome images is becoming standard practice, and eventually, according to engineers, polarized glass may be used to shut out glare from approaching headlights. But meanwhile, lighting is being designed for better road illumination and less annoyance to other drivers.

Elimination of sharp corners, knobs, railings and other projecting apparatus within the riding and driving compartments has been emphasized as a safety feature of many new models. This tendency in some cases has resulted in almost spartan simplicity of interiors.

Test Clinic for Drivers

Virtually stealing the show is an elaborate display by the Automotive Safety Foundation, the Harvard University Bureau of Street Traffic Research and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. Stressing safety work, the exhibit includes a driver-testing clinc through which thousands of show visitors are being passed.

The New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles also has taken advantage of the occasion to further its safety education program, as have the New York State police. Literature on correct driving is supplied visitors by the latter organization.

General safety factors are emphasized by the American Automobile Association in a display showing the dual-controlled automobile for driver training, and a stationary device for teaching the rudiments of mechanical operation of automobiles. Another feature of this particular section is a "glare" machine to show the time of complete sight recovery after headlight glare. There is a battery of devices in which persons being tested are asked to drop metal balls into proper slots in answer to questions on safety.

Manufacturers Enlisted

While safety has been dramatized in the new models and by the mechanical exhibits, this is held to reflect only part of the intense interest which manufacturers feel in the problem of avoiding highway accidents.

"The most hopeful phase of the problem is the fact that for the first time all concerned with traffic safety are united in moving forward with a well-planned program based on constructive remedies for our traffic ills," Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation and of the Automotive Safety Foundation, said today. "The day of merely 'viewing with alarm' is over, and a real attempt is being made to reduce accidents."

Cold Wave Checks Ohio River Rise; Pittsburgh 'Damp'

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29 (AP)—Flood waters from the watersheds of West Virginia and western Pennsylvania rolled down the Ohio River today, their rise checked by a cold wave that halted several days of heavy rains.

The Monongahela, carrying the brunt of the unusual October high water, passed the 27-foot level at 11 a. m., two feet above flood stage at Pittsburgh, but was expected to rise only another six inches before receding.

Weather Forecaster W. S. Brotzman said danger of flood damage to Pittsburgh's "Golden Triangle" business section, bounded on two sides by the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, was passed.

The Monongahela came close to leaving its banks along the low-lying streets, but water was reported in the basements of only a few waterfront business places. On the north side of the city, the Allegheny River eddied over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks, but it was expected to retreat during the day.

The muddy waters dropped back along the West Virginia high-water front. The Kanawha, Elk, West Fork and Buckhannon Rivers, which caused trouble in the central and southern sections of that State, were receding after reaching flood stages.

Today's crest of 27 feet compared with a high level of 46 feet in the St. Patrick's Day flood of 1936, which caused damage estimated at more than $50,000,000 in the Pittsburgh area.

Automatic Watering Can Cares for Potted Plants

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—There's a new gadget, devised by S. Herbert Smith, to water the potted geranium while you're on vacation.

Operated by the heat of the sun, it will squirt 10 ounces of water into a flowerpot on sunny days. Mr. Smith says the plant won't need water when there's no sun to dry it out.

Work of Schools Is Placed On Exhibition in Buffalo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29—The first educational exposition ever staged in Buffalo is on here today and constitutes a graphic demonstration of the way more than 90,000 school children of this city are learning to think "creatively," to assume responsibility and to work with one another.

In one corner of the exposition, which opened last night at the 106th Field Artillery Armory, visitors found a Central American rubber plantation constructed as a class project in an East Side elementary school. Study of rubber from the tree to the finished product gave this class many opportunities to develop initiative.

Better Citizenship

This, however, is only one of scores of examples which show how the schools are directing children toward the ultimate goal of better citizenship. A primary grade produced a reproduction of the city block in which its school is situated, with miniature buildings.

One section of the exposition demonstrates the correlation of geography, art, history and English. Another shows how the lessons of safety are impressed on children.

A colorful set of murals prepared by seventh grade pupils studying art and geography pictures the history of clothing. Another display is built around the history of music.

Vocational Exhibits

Products of the city's vocational schools are much in evidence. Objects turned out by wood-working classes and an exhibit of how discarded articles may be made useful attract attention.

The exposition also includes activity programs presented by pupils, concerts by school bands and orchestras, puppet shows with dolls constructed in class and dramatic reproductions of fairy tales.

Sponsors of the exposition are the Buffalo Teachers' Federation and the Board of Education. Its dual purpose is to interpret the educational work of the schools to the community and to show how the tax dollar is being expended.

The exposition offers to Buffalo and Western New York teachers a comprehensive picture of education which they could get in no other way. Several thousand teachers are making the exposition one of their goals during the annual convention of the New York State Teachers' Association western zone conference on here today and tomorrow.

Vandenberg Asks 'Fair Chance'

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 29 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan told a joint meeting of luncheon and community clubs here yesterday that "if legitimate American business does not have a fair chance to profitably survive, none of us has a chance to survive."

In an address which criticized the New Deal's business policies, Senator Vandenberg asserted "it is a fine ideal to 'share the wealth.' Wealth ought to be as widely shared as possible in a democracy. But wealth has to be created before it can be shared. Business has to succeed before it can make jobs. Money must go to work before men can go to work."

Declaring the Government today is putting these "axioms" in reverse, he said it is trying to go "in two opposite directions" at the same time.

American business, Mr. Vandenberg said, "does not know the value of money in which its commitments are made because the President—himself alone—can change the value of the dollar overnight.

"It cannot authentically anticipate a reasonably reliable price range because the President—himself, alone—can manipulate the price index through the inflationary influences of his tsardom over gold, silver and greenbacks; to say nothing of the effect of the weird 'scarcity theory' which still expediently expects to increase the domestic distribution of goods by limiting or killing the domestic production of goods, while the increasing costs of living pinch the family purse.

"It does not know what moment the Government will enter into destructive commercial competition against it because the President—himself, alone—can and does allocate gigantic relief funds to any socialistic purpose he sees fit."

$230,425,436 Security Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Social security for more than 20,000,000 persons since February, 1936, cost $230,425,436 in Federal grants to states, the Social Security Board said today.

Public assistance grants for the aged, the blind, and dependent children accounted for $214,464,571 of the outlay. The remainder of $15,960,865 paid the cost of administering state unemployment compensation laws for 21,000,000 insured workers.

The needy and dependent supported by the grants now total 1,996,200, including 1,469,700 aged; 39,000 blind, and 487,500 children.

The board estimated that combined Federal, state and local contributions paid to this group in October would aggregate $34,156,000, the bulk of it going to elderly people.

An analysis of August payments, the last month for which complete reports are available, showed that the average paid to each elderly person was $18.54; to the blind, $24.66, and to families having dependent children, $30.74.

The unemployment compensation program will begin on a large scale in 1938 when 22 states begin paying compensation to insured workers out of employment. The compensation will cover from 14 to 16 weeks of idleness.

Wisconsin, the only state now paying unemployment compensation, has drawn $1,200,000 from the unemployment trust fund collected by the states and held by the Federal Treasury.

The board reported that the trust fund on Sept. 15 amounted to $448,482,983.22.

Mulligan Promoted As Air Bureau Aide

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Secretary Roper has appointed Denis Mulligan, chief of the regulation and enforcement division, an assistant director of the Bureau of Air Commerce.

Mr. Mulligan will share details of administration with Director Fred D. Fagg Jr. and Assistant Director Howard Rough. Mr. Roper added, however, that Mr. Fagg would have sole responsibility for acts of the bureau.

At a press conference, Mr. Roper and Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary, discussed the designation of Judge Miller C. Foster, named last week to head a board to investigate the recent crash of an air liner in the Northwest which caused 19 fatalities.

Colonel Johnson said Judge Foster was a good administrative man, ably assisted by a corps of technicians. Judge Foster is a Commercial Department aide.

Pressed by a reporter concerning Judge Foster's qualifications, Colonel Johnson finally retorted:

"I would say he knows just about as much about aviation as you do."

Eight Transport Planes Ordered

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Placing of orders for eight new transport airplanes was announced last night by Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. The purchase price was $1,413,000.

Two 33-passenger, four-motored transports scheduled for delivery from the Boeing factory in Seattle for use next summer have been contracted for, Jack Frye, president of the carrier, said. Six previously had been ordered.

Four 21-passenger luxury club cars will be obtained from the Douglas factory in Santa Monica, Calif., as well as two additional sleepers accommodating 16 persons. The Douglas planes are for use Jan. 1.

Mr. Frye said the company flew 8,093,267 passenger miles in September, a gain of 31 per cent over the traffic in the same month of 1936. He placed the gain in August at 15 per cent over last year.

Equipment expenditures this year and up to the summer of 1938 will total $4,891,500, he said.

Dishwashing Machines Ease Lot of Sailors

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Slowly but surely the navy is doing away with that nautical nuisance—dishwashing in the line of duty. It was only a single-item line in a list of naval purchases, but it meant a lot:

Dishwashing machines—$20,779.60. Officials said the machines were for new destroyers and one new cruiser. The delivery date is April 21, 1938.

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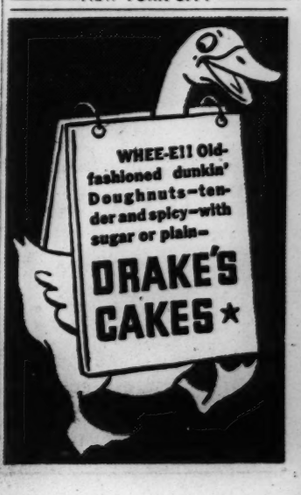


Pioneer in School Reform Is Honored by Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—The man who threw drawing books out of the public schools and brought in colored crayons and the paint box, who taught reading without first giving the youngsters the alphabet, and who discarded the old "copy book," Col. Francis W. Parker, was honored here yesterday at the opening session of the conference called to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his birth.

As a pioneer educator and progressive teacher who came to Chicago in 1883 from Quincy, Mass., to give instruction to teachers in his then revolutionary methods, Colonel Parker was paid many tributes by educators gathered from the Midwest region.

The regional conference was sponsored by the Progressive Education Association in co-operation with the Francis W. Parker School and the Chicago Association for Child Study and parent education. The conference chose for its general topic for the three days, "Where Is Education Going?"

Recalling the progressive works of Colonel Parker and looking over the present school system in Chicago, citizens called a preliminary meeting Oct. 27 which was addressed by Dr. Jesse Newlon of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Unity of Action

"When citizens and teachers unite for action, mountains of obstacles in the path of improvements in the system can be removed," declared Dr. Newlon. "Even though conditions in the Chicago schools are no better and in some respects a little worse than they were five years ago," declared Dr. Newlon, "it is entirely possible for you to re-make the whole school system in the next decade if you only put your minds to the job."

Dr. Newlon was a member of the committee, headed by Dr. George D. Strayer, of Columbia University, which made an exhaustive survey of the Chicago Public Schools system in 1932. The committee found many shortcomings in the administrative system and made a number of constructive recommendations for correcting the situation. Citizens are still using these reforms.

"I have great faith in what citizens can do," said Dr. Newlon. "The stock in education in a community immediately rises when people decide they are going to do something about the schools. Other cities have had similar problems in their school systems and have come out victorious. So can you. Citizens can create the kind of governmental structure and the kind of program of education they desire. It has been done in other cities and can be done in Chicago."

Sponsored Meeting

The Citizens Schools Committee which began to interpret the school problems of Chicago to its citizens about four years ago and which is now campaigning for 10,000 members, sponsored the meeting to "consider the public schools" not only in the light of what the people at home think about the situation but to ask educators from other cities to give their advice and counsel.

After describing some of the progressive methods and innovations introduced by Col. Francis W. Parker years ago in the Chicago schools, the speakers began to evaluate the present conditions to determine "which way the schools are moving."

"Our schools are inconsistent with the progress of our city," Arnold R. Baar, president of the Citizens Schools Committee pointed out. "We must see that public opinion is first informed and then expressed at the ballot box. Our teachers must be allowed their professional integrity and an opportunity to develop and teach with freedom."

Benjamin F. Buck, formerly assistant superintendent of schools, who has spent some 40 years in the Chicago schools system, reviewed what he called legitimate grievances of the Chicago teachers and pictured what he believed to be the necessary conditions of an efficient school.

Insurance Policy

"Schools write the insurance policy of our Government as a democracy," declared Mr. Buck. "A school is a social institution which must achieve a certain purpose. It serves as a complex social laboratory, in which the teacher is the social engineer, and the children the learners who find out how to become co-operative in social relationships. The teacher force is the crux of the situation."

He then bared some of the conditions and urged teachers and parents to take action to correct the wrongs. He deplored the fact that the appropriation in the school budget for instructional purposes for 1936 was less than for 1925, in spite of the great increase in pupil attendance, and added that the amount set aside for non-instructional purposes for 1936 was double that budgeted for 1925.

The amount of money contributed by teachers toward recovery, he pointed out, from the time their salaries were cut up to 1936, was equivalent to the amount needed to carry on a whole educational program for one complete year. They still are carrying a cut of 23½ per cent in salaries, he said.

Political Control

"There is plenty of evidence to show the attempt to subject the teaching profession to political control," continued Mr. Buck. "Parents should object when teachers are appointed by precinct captains and when people hold teaching positions who are not qualified."

The ideal and efficient school becomes a place of stability and security and is a reassuring influence in the community, said Mr. Buck, but, he added, this ideal situation could not exist in Chicago so long as "pupils were herded into large assembly halls for study, and when teachers were carrying a teaching load beyond that of any other city school system."

Mrs. Raymond Knapp, vice-president of the Illinois League of Women Voters, differed somewhat from Mr. Buck in that she felt the children and not the teachers should be the center of the attention. "I insist that the school be operated for the children and not for the politician or even for the teacher," declared Mrs. Knapp, who spoke in behalf of parents.

School Budget

She urged that Chicago schools be taken off the certified list of the north central association, which is a measuring stick for middle-western schools, and asked why a tentative budget made out by the school board was not available for public inspection and why $175,000 was set aside for breakage of school windows when settlement-house and church windows in the same neighborhood were not suffering from such destruction.

Mrs. William S. Hefferan, member of the Chicago Board of Education, and a teacher in the Chicago Normal School when Colonel Parker was there, described him as defender of the public school teacher, and said that one of his greatest creeds was that "the fundamental institution in a democracy is the public school." Mrs. Hefferan made a plea for the protection of the present schools from the "inroads of destructive and unwise economics."

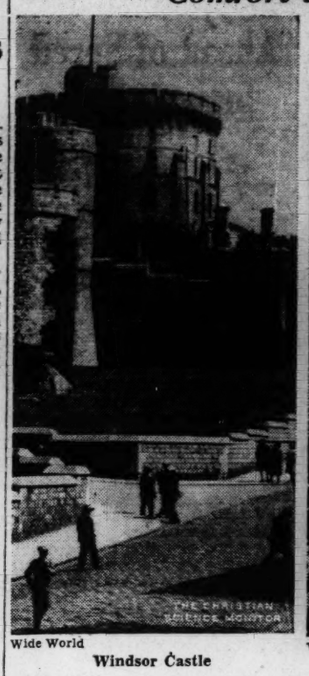
Any Lack of Training For Citizenship Is Laid Squarely on Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 29—Blame for any lack of citizenship training in America is placed squarely upon the shoulders of educators by Dr. O. L. Troxel, of the Colorado State College of Education and president of the Colorado Education Association, in addressing the Southern Division of the Colorado Education Association in Pueblo.

He said teachers are failing to equip youth for the business of living. He pointed out that young persons are not being taught how the school system of the nation is operated, nor how it should be run.

Comfort in Castles



Wide World

Windsor Castle

King George and Queen Elizabeth Are Modernizing This Ancient Structure

Wide World

Buckingham Palace

Crowd Hailing Duke of Gloucester After Marriage Several Years Ago

Real Homes for British Rulers

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP) — King George and Queen Elizabeth have come back to town to do some mild precedent-breaking of their own with the idea that home-loving royalty like themselves might just as well be comfortable.

Windsor Castle, favorite home of Queen Victoria, may see almost as much of the King and Queen as Buckingham Palace. The palace is likely to be reserved more and more for official functions and audiences.

Two considerations prompted this decision—the accessibility of Windsor, and the need for room for the princesses to play out of the public eye.

The King and Queen have decided to "modernize" the historic castle. Queen Elizabeth has consulted architects and decorators in a move to make the place more livable.

The work will be carried out under the direct supervision of the Queen. Most of the apartments have been unaltered since Edward VII's reign, and new plumbing, better lighting, and more comfortable furniture are needed.

Fee for Riding

Incidentally, the King and Queen have inspired a new regulation imposing an annual fee of $5 for the privilege of horseback riding in Windsor Park. Officials said the rule was needed because riders caused damage in the park, but it is known that an effort to prevent peeping at the King and Queen in their garden is the real reason.

The custom of firing royal salutes in front of the gates of Windsor Castle, discontinued in 1931 on economy grounds, is to be revived. The custom had been followed for several centuries. Arrangements are being made for a salute to be fired on King George's birthday, Dec. 14.

Back in London from Scotland after their first real holiday since the coronation, the King and Queen have a program to keep them fully occupied through the winter and spring.

Still unsettled is the question whether George VI will follow his father's example and broadcast to the British Empire on Christmas Day. The British Broadcasting Corporation's plans are being held up pending a decision.

Winter Window Boxes

As for the Queen, she has already set a new London fashion. Summer window boxes were a predominant feature of the Edwardian era in Mayfair and Belgravia, but the vogue for the winter window box has been inspired by the Queen.

Hostesses returning to London have paid a compliment to her by choosing the same window box scheme she used at her Piccadilly House when Duchess of York.

The Queen is disappointed because window boxes cannot be installed at Buckingham Palace. Authorities contend they would spoil the classical façade.

However, the little princesses are to grow their own bulbs for spring in window boxes installed in their suite overlooking the palace gardens.

When they are in London, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose will also work in the garden at Buckingham Palace specially created for their use. They each have been allotted a plot to cultivate after their own ideas. They will be responsible for such tasks as weeding and removing dead flowers and leaves.

A small pool has been built as part of this garden, and Princess Margaret Rose is looking forward to having some ducks next year.

Dry Drive Alarms Brewers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29—Apprehensive of the rising tide of prohibition sentiment throughout the nation, members of the United States Brewers' Association in convention here are mobilizing to try to stem the dry movement following a warning by Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, that, in so far as brewers are concerned, there are "ominous clouds on the horizon."

"The dry organizations are rapidly revitalizing themselves and reorganizing on wide fronts," Mr. Cochran, who was a leader in Congress for repeal, told the convention at the William Pitt Hotel last night. "Numerous powerful organizations have passed resolutions pledging themselves to fight for the return of prohibition. There are at least 5,000,000 sharpshooters sniping at you.

Complaints Voiced

"Organizations that represent the public welfare—particularly of children and youth—are complaining that all is not well in the distribution and retail end of the (alcoholic beverage) trade. Many citizens strongly opposed to the principle of prohibition are voicing similar complaints.

"Thousands of local option elections are being called. A discouraging number of these elections have gone against you. The record of the repeal elections of 1933 would indicate drys would have little difficulty in voting at least 1000 counties dry.

"You must find the cause of the present unrest against your industry. You can save your industry by keeping the retail end of your industry clean and respectable and by yourselves avoiding sharp trade practices prohibited by law."

Mr. Cochran told brewers that unless they cleaned their business of "indecent and obnoxious elements," there would be a strong demand in Congress for submission of another Prohibition Amendment. The majority of members of Congress came from dry districts, he added, and "it would not require a great deal of agitation to foment a formidable prohibition movement in Congress."

Move to Halt Sweep

The convention adopted resolutions urging all sectional, state, district and local brewers' associations, boards of trade, institutes and exchanges to look upon the local option movement and elections as essentially their own problem and to get together in efforts to halt the onward dry sweep.

Another resolution urged federal and state fiscal authorities to reduce taxation on fermented malt beverages, holding this would increase consumption and promote national sobriety.

The convention voted support of the movement for uniformity in laws controlling the sale of alcoholic beverages and opposing legislation recommended by the federal alcohol administrator in his last yearly report to Congress which would place brewers under the federal permit system.

Raymond Moley, one of the original New Deal "brain trusters," but who has broken with President Roosevelt on many governmental policies, also spoke. He supported the brewers' demand for lower taxes, warning that excessive levies now threatened "to kill the goose that laid the golden egg."

Col. Jacob Ruppert of New York was re-elected head of the United States Brewers' Association for the sixteenth time.

Sanford Bates Up For Unitarian Post

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP)—Sanford Bates accepted nomination to the newly created post of moderator of the American Unitarian Association, which concluded its sessions here yesterday.

The election will take place in Boston next May.

"We seek, in company with all others of like mind, to preserve and extend the frontiers of democracy in the religious and civil life of America," Mr. Bates said.

The nominee is executive secretary of the Boys' Clubs of America and former director of the Bureau of Federal Prisons.

In an inaugural address at the convention banquet, Dr. Frederick May Eliot of Boston, new president, noted "significant tendencies" in the denomination and suggested specific objectives as "important in building a new and greater Unitarian Church."

Dr. Eliot suggested general use of the newly printed church hymnal, an increase in the circulation of the Christian Register, denominational publication, and an increase in the receipts of the association to be used by the Department of Church Extension and Maintenance.

Supreme Court of Cuba Indicts Governor Baizan

HAVANA, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Supreme Court of Cuba last night indicted Gov. Celestino Baizan on charges of "offense against the free functioning of the provincial council."

The charges were an outgrowth of the fatal shooting Oct. 21 of Serveriano Pulido, president of the provincial legislature, in the legislative chamber. Two other persons also were indicted, making a total of 17 held for trial in the case.

Labor Formula Still Lacking To Unite Factions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The deadlock between the two great factions of organized labor springs immediately from the elated mood of the C. I. O. movement based on its triumphs in organizing mass production industries, and goes back even earlier to the ancient rivalry between craft and industrial unionism which was old even when Samuel Gompers led his A. F. of L. out of the Knights of Labor.

Today John L. Lewis, militant head of the C. I. O., makes no secret privately that the current peace talks have failed, while William Green, who declines comment, shows no hopefulness on the negotiations which recommence next Thursday.

No formula has been offered yet on which the rival groups can come within reach of one another, and, more serious still, the hostility and suspicion, mixed with contempt on the C. I. O.'s part, which originally led to the split, show no signs of recession.

When the A. F. of L. was formed half a century ago, it held similar negotiations with the old Knights of Labor; but then the Federation was the dominant, growing factor. It was organized on a craft basis which it has remained at heart ever since, though including certain industrial groups. Negotiations for a union between Knights and Federation lingered on unsuccessfully from 1886 to 1895, when the ill-organized Knights finally dropped lances and carried their chivalric emblems out of the picture.

Labor "Aristocracy"

The A. F. of L. came down to the end of the big 1929 business smash still largely composed of the "aristocracy" of labor, organized on a craft basis in the sheltered trades, with about 3,500,000 of America's 35,000,000 workers organized, after 55 years and only a few big unions like the miners and garment workers on a craft basis. That is the background for the C. I. O. leaders' present indifference to the A. F. of L. That as much as anything, stands in the way of peace despite rank-and-file demand for harmony.

The need for industrial unionization in the mass industries became apparent to the men who ultimately formed C. I. O. as far back as mid-1927, when the A. F. of L. made an abortive effort to unionize the auto industry. No less than 17 craft unions had jurisdictional claims in the field which Mr. Green tried to wave aside. Big unions gave the auto campaign little help and it quickly collapsed.

The matter came to a head in the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. in 1934 and led to the formation of C. I. O. three weeks later. The Federation indorsed a compromise resolution for industrial organization but when it was put to practical application in a second big proposed drive in the auto industry, the actual charter bestowed on the United Automobile Workers, was found to limit membership to men on the assembly line alone. The charter for the rubber workers was also restricted.

C. I. O. Break-Off

That was the situation which led to the break-off of C. I. O., and its impetuous and generally successful campaigns in the auto, steel, rubber and plate glass industries.

ber and plate glass industries. The C. I. O. won terms in the Morgan-dominated U. S. Steel group; in the du Pont's General Motors family, and has had some success in the Rockefeller-dominated oil industries. The Ford company is still a nut that even the C. I. O. has not directly dared to attack.

It is the triumphant and cocky mood arising from these victories which, as much as anything, stands in the way of peace negotiations in Washington. C. I. O. leaders and delegates have not hesitated to issue provocative statements or jab the pin of ridicule and satire into their A. F. of L. adversaries in the course of discussions.

The Federation group is powerful in its entrenched fields which require skill and apprenticeship. Its big unions are still the aristocracy of labor as, for example, the carpenters, the plumbers, and similar crafts. Most of the Federation unions, it is true, are not organized strictly on craft lines, but C. I. O. spokesmen feel that at heart they follow the Gompers tradition.

Part of this tradition was to stay out of a political labor party, typifying the absence of class interest in the skilled trades. With the C. I. O.'s emergence as a haven for the low-paid workers a definite independent labor political movement has begun, one Labor Senator sits in Congress, and political mindedness has increased.

Labor's Non-Partisan League, was founded under George L. Berry, head of the Pressman's Union, which aided Roosevelt, supported by Lewis and Sidney Hillman, and Berry has been named to the Senate. In New York, the League formed the American Labor Party, which cast 300,000 votes last year. It may have a decisive influence in re-electing Mayor LaGuardia whom it supports, this year. In this organization C. I. O., A. F. of L. and Socialists have found it possible to unite.

Yes, Firemen Work Fast, But Watch Radio Police

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Police Superintendent Charles A. Wheeler of Bridgeport, Conn., told the international police organization yesterday that firemen work at top speed, but in the future they will look like "pikers" compared with radio-equipped policemen.

"To-way radio sets will be as common some day at bridges and important street sections," Mr. Wheeler added, "as old-fashioned call boxes are today."

Mr. Wheeler, a pioneer in police radio, was a luncheon guest of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and with other members of the international police group toured the F. B. I. His major interest, however, continued to be communication problems.

A Man in the News

Kemalist Republic Observes 14th Year

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 29 (AP)—Guns from battleships and forts along the rearmed Dardanelles and on the Bosporus roared a salute today for the fourteenth anniversary of the Kemalist Republic of Turkey. All business was halted for the three-day celebration.

President Kemal Ataturk conducted a great military review in the presence of Premier George Tatarescu of Roumania and the chiefs-of-staff of Roumania, Greece, Yugoslavia, and the foreign diplomats.

The President's adopted daughter, Sabiha Tuekchen, a national heroine, headed a squadron of four bombers, all piloted by women, which flew over the field where 2000 women soldiers of the 1922 war against Greece marched in review. She is said to be the world's only woman flight lieutenant.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey—The rise of modern Turkey—and the career of Mustapha Kemal Ataturk—is a story of swift modern reform, and of a determined dictator.

The modernizing of Turkey is written in terms of a progressive concept of the value of western ways. But it is accompanied by a ruthless suppression of the slightest attempt to oppose the reforms.

Similarly the record of the dictator himself cannot be written on a single page. On the one hand has been a forward-looking ideal for his country and a capacity for hard work. On the other stands a great ambition and an almost inflexible determination not to be swerved from his own policies.

A History of Contrasts

These contrasts have been written through the history of the Ottoman Empire. With a state of war the normal rule and peace the exception, energetic and intelligent young officers were almost certain of quick promotion. Mustapha Kemal, who had as a staff captain distinguished himself in Syria and Tripoli, was the youngest colonel in the Turkish army at the end of the second Balkan war.

After the fall of Adrianople, all Constantinople (the modern Istanbul) was in confusion, the Sultan in consternation. The Bulgarian army prepared to storm Tchataldja, the last stronghold before Constantinople, the Anatolian reserves were exhausted. Had not the Russian Tsar intervened, it would have been the last hour of the decaying Ottoman Empire.

In those stormy days Mustapha Kemal conceived his nationalist program. As he had not the power to defy the Sultan's régime openly, he founded the secret society "Vatan" (Fatherland) with branches in Asia Minor and Thrace, assembling a staff of patriotic officers, his future guard.

Program of Radical Reforms

His program of reforms was radical and unyielding: Turkey a free, nationalist State, the army brought up to a western standard, the whole nation—like Japan—radically westernized, all capitulations in favor of foreigners abolished. These reforms were to be carried out in agreement with the Sultan, but if the Sultan should for dynastic considerations oppose this only means of salvation, the army and nation were to take the lead without the Sovereign and even against him.

The movement failed. The young staff-officer and political reformer was arrested and sent to prison. At the War Minister's recommendation the Sultan ordered him to be released and Col. Mustapha Kemal was appointed military attaché in Sofia, safely distant from Constantinople, the center of political intrigue. In Sofia and Paris Mustapha Kemal studied foreign army systems and the constitutional methods of the Western Powers, preparing for future political leadership.

Defied Peace Treaty Terms

After the surrender of the Turkish Army in the last year of the World War the Sultan's envoys signed the peace treaty of Sévres which, had it stayed in force, would have wiped Turkey off the map of Europe while the greater part of Asia Minor would have become a Greek Colonial Empire.

By a Staff Artist

Mustapha Kemal Ataturk

Mustapha Kemal and his iron guard rose against the Constantinople Government and defied the stipulation of the peace treaty. Mustapha Kemal gained an increasing number of followers, disbanded units of the old Turkish Army, deserters from the Sultan's forces, even some of his body-guards, peasants and workers, and immediately established a national government on Anatolian soil.

Following victories over the Greeks in Anatolia and Thrace, Ankara became the true heart of Turkey, Mustapha Kemal the leader of the Turks. The Allies, weary of war and lacking solidarity, were placed before the alternative of a long guerrilla war in Asia Minor, or recognition of the new regime.

Capitulations Abolished

The Treaty of Lausanne granted most of Mustapha Kemal's demands. The capitulations were abolished, the Allies evacuated Constantinople and the new Turkish State was granted international recognition. Ankara grew at an amazing speed and the Powers of Europe began to build Embassies and Legations in the new capital.

President of the Turkish Republic for lifetime, chief of the army, Mustapha Kemal had achieved the first part of his task, the destruction of the old regime, the conquest of Asia Minor and Thrace. When the exchange of populations between Turkey and Greece came to an end, all official positions, commerce, trade and industry, shipping and banking had passed into the hands of men and women of pure Turkish blood.

"I have conquered the enemy, conquered the Turkish soil. Shall I be able to conquer the people?"—he exclaimed when it came to the second and most arduous part of his program, the introduction of western reforms.

Westernization Compelled

"Islamic traditions, the source of Turkey's greatness as long as mighty despots ruled over an Oriental Empire, have caused the downfall of the Ottoman Empire in recent times. Turkey must become a modern European state or perish." Such was his view of the problem of reforms.

He acted unemotionally and unrelentingly with almost mathematical precision. The wearing of the fez was prohibited and European headwear made compulsory, the Latin alphabet introduced, the language reformed in order to produce an atmosphere favorable to the assimilation of European ideas.

The changes proceeded at a speed that amazed the Turks. Modern cities arose on Anatolian soil, the army was mechanized, European law codes introduced, art, music and stage westernized, industry and commerce reorganized on the most advanced ideas of the western world. By the power of the spoken word, by rewards and exhortations men and women were speeded on to progress. But the slightest attempt at opposition was suppressed with ruthless severity.

Mustapha Kemal assumed the name Ataturk, "father" of the Turks, when the use of family surnames was made compulsory.

Ford to Reopen Plant

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit—H. F. McElroy, city manager of Kansas City, announced after a four-hour conference here with Henry Ford, that the Kansas City plant of the Ford Company would be reopened. He did not say when the resumption of operations would begin.

The Ford Company closed the Kansas City branch after it was picketed during a labor dispute and Ford representatives had asserted Kansas City authorities failed to provide police protection for Ford officials.

Mr. McElroy said he was sending the following telegram to Mayor Boyce Smith of Kansas City:

"Accompanied by Mr. Harry Bennett, I fully discussed with Henry Ford the situation at Kansas City. I am confident the plant will be opened if men who wish to work are permitted to do so without interference. I assured him this will be done. I found Mr. Ford anxious not to infringe on anyone's rights, but merely to protect the rights of his employees. When officially assured of this I am certain he will set the plant in operation."

Simultaneously, nine officers and members of the United Automobile Workers of America filed suits in Wayne County Circuit Court, asking $1,000,000 damages from the Ford Motor Company and Harry H. Bennett, Ford personnel director, for injuries allegedly resulting from fighting near the Ford River Rouge plant, May 26.

The fighting accompanied an attempt to distribute union literature at the plant gates. The suits name the Ford Company, Mr. Bennett and other persons designated as agents or employees of the company.

Washington: The National Labor Relations Board announced that labor disputes involving 2,430,436 workers in interstate industry had been brought to the board for solution during the first two years of its operation.

In a summary of its work over 24 months, the board disclosed it was beginning its third year with 3260 cases awaiting disposal out of 8592 filed since the early fall of 1935.

Most of the settled cases were cleared from the board's dockets by agreements between employers and the complaining labor organizations.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Unlicensed seamen of the Great Lakes Transit Company picked a C. I. O. instead of an A. F. of L. union to represent them in bargaining with their employer.

The National Labor Relations Board announced that the sailors voted 231 for the C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union and 17 for the A. F. of L.'s International Seamen's Union.

The vote was an outgrowth of a brief C. I. O. sit-down strike aboard the company's 11 package freighters a month ago.

KMO Key Outlet Of Mutual System In the Northwest

With Monitor Newscasters

TACOMA, Wash.—A high-speed automatic telegraph key sounding in code the command "Attention! KMO News," is familiar to thousands of radio listeners in Tacoma and the Puget Sound area, who know that another edition of the KMO news is going on the air.

For KMO, Tacoma's pioneer radio station and one of the first in the Pacific Northwest, is known as the "News Station."

The station was licensed by the Government in 1922, and has grown rapidly, emerging only this month from its status as the largest independent station in the area, to the key outlet of the Mutual Broadcasting System in the Pacific Northwest.

On Sept. 26, KMO and 11 other stations in Washington and Oregon became affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting and Don Lee Network of California. KMO was selected as the key station of the Northwest group, which includes stations from Roseburg and Portland, Ore., to Seattle and Bellingham, and Yakima to Tacoma, Olympia and Aberdeen in Washington.

KIT, Yakima, also, is owned and operated by Mr. Carl E. Haymond, owner and general manager of the Tacoma station.

KMO recently opened a new $30,000, 1000-watt transmitting station and tower near the outskirts of the city. Likewise, KIT is this month opening a new 1000-watt transmitting building and tower.

The broadcasting of news has been one of the high-light features of KMO, which is one of the few radio stations on the Pacific coast maintaining a complete news gathering staff. Reporters cover local "beats" daily for stories for the five daily 15-minute news broadcasts.

In addition, hourly on the hour news bulletins are broadcast throughout 18 hours of daily operation. The station claims to be one of the first in the country to inaugurate hourly news bulletins.

The KMO news room has the leased wire facilities of a press service catering to radio stations.

The news staff claims to have scored several news "beats" of national and international importance.

The station is accredited with several "firsts" in radio. Its owner, Carl Haymond, is said to be the first broadcaster in the Pacific Northwest to announce a commercially sponsored program. That was in 1921, when he operated KFOA, Seattle's first radio station. Oldsters well remember Haymond's familiar voice, "Hello all ships and stations," heard over their "crystal-bedsprings" sets.

KMO is believed to be the first radio station in the country to radiocast a 15-minute Christian Science program on a three-times-a-week basis.

Two remote studios are maintained by KMO in addition to the central studio in downtown Tacoma. One is located at Puyallup, heart of a rich farming community and the "Berry Center of the World," and the other, in co-operation with the United States Army, at Fort Lewis, 12 miles from the city. A weekly half-hour broadcasting, originating in the Post radio studio, written and directed by army officials, features the nationally known Tenth Field Artillery Band.

KMO operates on a frequency of 1330 kilocycles.

This is article number 130 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Nov. 3.

Four Night-Flying Planes in Hunt For Lost Arctic Fliers

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP)—Four large planes equipped for flying in the polar night were entrusted yesterday with the Arctic search for Sigismund Levaneffsky, missing Russian transpolar flier, and his five companions. Ivan Chukhnovsky, experienced Soviet aviator, will be in charge of the new expedition, which will relieve that headed by Pilot Sheveleff, who has been searching since Sept. 10.

Four planes commanded by Pilot Sheveleff have been recalled, but he will remain at Rudolf Island to co-operate with the Chukhnovsky expedition.

[In Ottawa, Ont., Sir Hubert Wilkins speeded preparation for a second searching expedition. He said he was convinced that the Russian fliers, who disappeared Aug. 13 on a flight over the pole from Moscow to the United States, were still alive. The Soviet Government is financing his expedition also. It has been estimated that Levaneffsky and his companions carried enough food to last until well after Nov. 15.]

Aliens Aided by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All of the 200,000 aliens living in Chicago have an opportunity to learn how to become citizens through a series of weekly radio talks by Fred J. Schlotfeldt, district director of naturalization and immigration. On Station WGES each Wednesday afternoon at 3:45 he takes up some phase of the problems of the alien who wants citizenship.

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Italy Revisited Shows Tempo of Its People Intensified

Romantic land of leisure transformed into land of activity by the Duce in ambition to regain a leading place among the nations of the world.

The appearance of Italy, contrasted with pre-Fascist days, is depicted in eight articles: "Italy Revisited." They are not intended to embrace a discussion of the moral aspects of dictatorship, but rather to present an objective picture of the country today. This article is the first.

By Edward B. Hitchcock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Italy has changed. So have the Italians.

A return to this country after an absence of nearly 10 years brings into sharp relief certain startling differences on the surface that may be indicative of more important and deeper changes underneath.

To understand the Italy of today it is helpful to have lived in the Italy of yesterday. Comparison of the two may prove interesting to others. What the tourist sees as he takes a scheduled trip through an unknown land is one thing; what a resident knows about a country may be quite different; and what a former resident may see through the lens of his past experience and with the perspective of time may be even more surprising.

The changes—mainly material—are evident to the most casual observer and permit of no debate. Others have to do with spiritual values and need closer examination and analysis. But the inevitable conclusion is that a new Italy has arisen which challenges thoughtful consideration.

This Italy has as its central sun a brilliant and astute leader who has succeeded in doing pretty much what he wants to do both at home and abroad to the dismay of lovers of individual freedom as conceived by democracies.

Tempo of a People Changed

He is frankly imperialistic and determined to extend an "Italian empire" widely over the earth. He is a modern Augustus who permits neither let nor hindrance, and has thus far been able to accomplish his main objectives without serious internal objections. He has changed the tempo of a people; has made the beat prestissimo and fortissimo instead of adagio and pianissimo.

What is happening to the rank and file of the people, especially youth, is a major question to be explored. Regimentation of the peasantry and workers and how achieved needs to be understood. Finally at what price has Italy moved ahead along certain lines—at what cost are the gains and losses?

It can be urged that such gains as are manifest have been made at a loss to individual rights and many believe cannot continue to succeed. But what do Italians think about it and how do they like what's happened to them? What, in other words, does Italy think of Italy?

Once a Land of Leisure

Only yesterday, Italy was known as the "dolce-far-niente land." It was in large part indeed a country of "sweet-do-nothingness"; a very pleasant spot for artists and writers; a delightful place in which to live, unless one wanted to live too swiftly; soft, colorful, poetic; full of warmth and pleasure; its people friendly, sentimental, volatile, child-like. But it was a country strangely minus in the push and press and initiative that characterize the more northerly peoples of Europe.

Laziness and lack of ambition too often marked the people of Italy 10—15—years ago. The average peasant seemed content to loll under his own vine and fig-tree, where his father had been before him. Most of the middle-class were quite satisfied with themselves and their lot. As to the aristocracy, they showed much the same characteristics, with the addition of pride of caste, superiority in education, and accretions from contacts with the outside world.

Generation after generation had tilled the soil and cultivated the vine very much as in the past. So that those who had made a study of such matters began to say that the people were like the soil, that they had begun to lose their vitality. Some went to the Americas, North and South, hoping to find better opportunities for themselves and for their children.

A considerable number of these never let their roots go very deep into the new soil, but returned finally to their native land because they loved it best and because there they would not have to work so hard. Some of those who came back brought with them new notions and new desires: sometimes new idealisms. Their standard of living had advanced a peg. But in the main most of those who returned were not much changed.

Then came the World War and Italy's entrance into it, and as a result of that general national effort, Italy came out of the war at least more united than it had ever been before, if poorer, and more in need of strong leadership.

It is to be remembered that from every point of view Italy is a young nation. It is only a little over half a century that the heroic Garibaldi fought his fight that bound together all those little pieces—such as Lombardy, Naples, Sicily—into a single political entity. Up to the time of the World War no great degree of coalescence and co-operation between the states was evident.

There was a parliament, but no parliamentarianism. There was no national policy backed by tradition and stabilized as the common heritage of all. The people of Tuscany, for instance, had more confidence in the provincial government, with which they had been longer associated, than in the central régime at Rome. There was no general confidence in the Parliament; nor was there any particular reason to trust in its beneficence. There was not even the strong governing class that has proved such a force for law and order in England.

It is to be remembered that Italy had always been a country of towns and villages rather than cities. About a third of its population still live in communes of under 5000 inhabitants. Fifteen years ago life and interest for those communities centered around the "piazza" or town square. Here in the piazza was the real forum of the democracy; here the citizens spoke their minds.

Unfortunately the result of this piazza-democracy was regionalism—provincialism. Government by personal ascendancy became the order of the day, both in town councils and the national government. Intrigue, graft, bossism, ruled the municipal governments, and the municipal governments were the real centers of political activity in Italy. There was almost no sense of nation.

Speaking in general terms the Italians had but a shallow concept of liberty. Their press was "free" enough on the surface. But all too often the owners were subsidized by special interests and pandered to the rich and the powerful. It is true that the people could say pretty much what they pleased: but they had very little to say. Their very freedom to speak frequently operated to make them less careful as to what they said and encouraged them to indulge in verbal excesses and fictions that hurt the issues. Gossip seemed almost as powerful as truth in the piazza.

Actually there were no nation-wide political parties that swayed legislation in Italy—until Socialism began to get attention.

Socialism found Italy a fertile soil for its promotion and there was a period when it gained adherents very swiftly. It had something positive to offer, apparently, and for that reason it seemed more worthwhile than the negative policy of the government, as it was too often interpreted.

Some of the well-known names in Fascist Italy are of former Socialists; among them Benito Mussolini.

In 1919, Benito Mussolini was still a Socialist, with radical tendencies and with many Syndicalist friends. He was certainly not less a Socialist at that time.

In 1922, Benito Mussolini became Dictator of Italy. By the latter date he and his Fascists—many of whom had also been Socialists and Syndicalists—had abandoned those movements as inadequate.

At first the Fascist Party used the cry of the menace of Communism as its slogan. Actually there was little or no Bolshevism in Italy between 1919 and 1922, and the most objective thinkers of Fascism are admitting that today. But it served them well in that earlier day to tell the world that Italy was aflame with Red fires and would go Communistic overnight unless Signor Mussolini and his followers could save it from debacle.

It is undeniable, however, that conditions were bad in Italy immediately after the World War. Strikes were an every-day occurrence. The people were hungry and unhappy, as taxes grew heavier and unemployment increased.

Yes, Italy was teetering to a crisis. And the Government at Rome seemed impotent to set things right.

Suddenly—suddenly for the rest of the world, at least—the Fascist March on Rome occurred and the King of Italy summoned Benito Mussolini from Milan (for, be it remembered, he was not one of the actual marchers) to form a new government, Oct. 29, 1922—and Fascism became a fact for Italy and the world.

It so happened that I was in the province of Naples in Southern Italy when the March on Rome started from there. There was no excitement about it. The Neapolitan press scarcely gave it headlines. The people did not seem much impressed. And even after Signor Mussolini had been called to head the Government the people in that part of the country rather poohpoohed the importance of the event. "Who is this Mussolini?" they asked with fine scorn.

But that was 15 years ago. Since then a lot of things have happened to Southern Italy—to all of Italy. The new era had gotten well under way when last I visited Italy, almost 10 years ago. Even so, what has happened in between is almost unbelievable. With these things, as Italy opens its "XVI year of the Fascist era," the succeeding articles will be concerned.

Leisure Hour on the Mole at Naples and (Below) Open-Air Laundry

Dorien Leigh; © E. O. Hoppé
Vistas Worth Saving in a Changing Italy
Domesticity in the Province of Aquila

Boats of Trade and Pleasure Paint Marine View at Portofino

History of African Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

Italy's particular attention, is all of Africa north of the Sahara. It is Europe's southern frontier and has shared Europe's history ever since Carthage was known as a great trading city in the sixth century B. C. Interest in Northern Africa is largely strategic.

Below the Sahara is an entirely different African territory rich in raw materials and of less strategic interest. In this part of Africa Germany had her original colonies of German East Africa, Southwest Africa, the Camaroons and Togoland, about a million square miles, and it is in this section that Herr Hitler is believed to be desirous of rebuilding Germany's lost colonial empire.

Long Contest With France

Italy's struggle with France for "security in the Mediterranean" has been in operation ever since the proclamation of the United Kingdom of Italy in 1861. As soon as Italy achieved a degree of unity at home it sought to expand in Africa, where, however, the British and French had already staked out their major claims. In North Africa Italy found itself confronted by France, which holds Algeria, Tunis and French Morocco to ensure communications with its vast hinterland of 2,500,000 square miles and 18,000,000 inhabitants. Rome coveted Tunis, where a number of Italians had settled. But France, backed by Britain, succeeded in establishing a protectorate there in 1881.

Again, Italy found France entrenched at Djibouti, a desirable port on the Red Sea. In 1905 it completed the occupation of Somaliland and in 1911 annexed Libya.

Italy's restlessness after the war prompted France to cede some territory in Libya and Britain to cede Jubaland out of its East African territory. But these sacrifices were disproportionate to the Fascist states new ambitions and in little more than 10 years Italy has seized Ethiopia and, by propaganda and other means, has obtained such influence over the Moslem population along the northern rim of Africa from Morocco to Egypt as to place Italy in a strong bargaining position for new expansionist moves.

Changes After World War

Germany arrived even later than Italy on the colonial scene. The oldest of her colonies had barely been held 30 years when the World War started. At that time her colonial empire comprised about a million square miles, mostly in Africa and all acquired between the years of 1884 and 1899.

During the war Togoland on the west coast of Africa and most of the Cameroons were captured by British and French troops; British and Belgian forces took over East Africa and South Africans took possession of German Southwest Africa. These territories were distributed among Belgium; France, Great Britain and the Union of South Africa as mandates.

Tanganyika, which went to Britain and has been the subject of much speculation as a possible reversion to Germany, has been embedded in the British Empire's economic system, forming as it does a vital link in the Cape-to-Cairo string of territories by which Britain spans Africa from north to south—just as the territories of Britain and France span the continent from east to west.

Would It Solve Problem?

In the earlier days of the Versailles regime allusion was made in a British report to the Germans' "brutal and Prussianizing methods in their treatment of the natives" as rendering them unfit to govern. This reason for the permanent witholding of Germany's former colonies has been entirely dropped, and more recently the British proponents of the status quo have been arguing that the yield from the colonies is small so that Germany's re-accession to them would not solve her serious economic problem.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the retiring German Economics Minister, however, has insisted that a large part of Germany's needed food and raw materials imports could be supplied from the former colonies if they were under German control, since Germany does not possess the foreign exchange to purchase raw materials in the world market.

Two factors are likely to have an important bearing on the critical colonial problem. One is the committee appointed by the League Council to explore access to raw materials, whose report is expected to have considerable influence in setting forth proposals that might satisfy Germany's demand. The other is the possibility of a deal with Portugal frequently raised in British, though not in Portuguese, circles, which would transfer part of Portugal's considerable African possession to Germany.

Japan to Control All of North China In Hinted Terms

Indications that the Japanese—in refusing to attend the forthcoming Nine-Power Conference in Brussels—have not closed the door to some sort of negotiations with China are contained in reports that hint at direct negotiations.

But the price will be high.

Virtual handing over to Japan of all of North China—if the Paris reports are to be credited—is viewed by the Japanese as a preliminary condition of peace negotiations.

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP)—A high Japanese source disclosed to the Associated Press today what were said to be the minimum conditions on which Japan was willing to negotiate peace in China.

Japan, he said, was disposed to accept friendly conversations on peace in China and suggested the Nine-Power Conference on the Chinese-Japanese war called for Brussels Nov. 3 might give interested nations a mandate to sound out the Japanese and Chinese Governments on their minimum terms. The Japanese terms were said to be:

1. Temporary occupation by Japan of China's five northern provinces.

2. Establishment of a neutral zone about Shanghai from which Chinese troops would be excluded and in which order would be maintained by an international police force of Japanese, American, British, French and Italian troops.

China Protests Anew to League On Air Attacks

GENEVA, Oct. 29 (AP)—China made a new protest to the League of Nations today against Japanese bombardment of Chinese civilians. The protest, in a telegram from the Chinese government, did not ask League action, but merely requested communication of the facts to its members. It said:

"Japanese have continued to bomb indiscriminately Chinese towns and civilian population and destroy Chinese fishing junks, thus rendering destitute tens of thousands noncombatants."

The telegram quoted the Chinese Fishermen's Association of Hong Kong as saying 200 fishing junks were destroyed on the Kwantung coast in September.

Replying to Chinese allegations, a Japanese spokesman said, "The Chinese coasts for years have been infested with pirates. These pirate junks often are armed with machine guns; sometimes small cannon. Searching of these boats is bound to give rise to incidents as Japanese officers inspecting them are attacked."

British Opinions Put Spain Ahead Of Colonial Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

British Government is prepared to go at the moment.

Nor is there any evidence that the Conservative Party as a whole would countenance the surrender of any British mandate. The Times has for years had its own policy as far as Germany is concerned, being closely in accord with the Marquis of Lothian and Viscount Astor, who stand for rapprochement with Germany.

Issue May Become "Actual"

Nevertheless, it is not considered impossible or even improbable that the colonial issue may soon become "actual." The Government, which for the past year has oscillated between trying to separate Rome from Berlin and Berlin from Rome, is now once again inclining toward the second of these policies.

The chief difficulty is to persuade Germany to moderate her aspirations in Central Europe. Until it is certain that Germany will leave Austria and Czechoslovakia alone, it is impossible to reach a general European settlement, and even the Times admits that the colonial issue can only be discussed as part of the wider problem of European peace.

There is a fairly general anticipation here, however, that if the Times' trial balloon finds Wilhelmstrasse in a receptive mood, more will be heard of the proposed discussions.

Work Behind the Scenes

Should this occur, the forthcoming Brussels conference on the Far East would, it is believed, find a good deal of its time taken up with far-reaching talks behind the scenes on European questions.

It is understood that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, the French Foreign Minister, M. Yvon Delbos, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, will all be there. Now it is announced that Germany and the Soviet Union have been invited to attend.

If Baron Constantin von Neurath and Maxim Litvinoff decide to follow the example of their British, French and Italian colleagues, the Brussels conference can scarcely avoid being epoch-making.

Meanwhile, authoritative comment in Rome on Premier Mussolini's speech indicates expectation there that the colonial issue will soon be raised, possibly by Reichsführer Hitler. The effect of the Duce's formal sponsorship of Germany's colonial demands is, therefore, to pledge Italy's diplomatic support in advance, and thus make it more difficult for Germany to drop the Berlin-Rome axis in order to come to terms with Britain.

Churchill on Colonies

CHINGFORD, Eng., Oct. 29 (AP)—Mr. Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty during the World War, last night, said the return to Germany of colonies lost at the close of the World War was none of Premier Benito Mussolini's business.

Retorting to Signor Mussolini's statement at a Fascist celebration in Rome that Germany should regain "her place in the sun" and her colonies, the Conservative veteran of Parliament declared:

"The German colonial demand is a matter which concerns the British and German Governments, and no other governments in the world."

He said Italy's conquest of Ethiopia did not provide a "footing on which the Italian Dictator is entitled to address Great Britain on the colonial problem."

Dutch to Extend Draft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—An increase in the annual conscrition draft from 19,500 to 32,000 men has been proposed by the Netherlands Government in a reorganization of the conscription system, it was announced here recently. The present reorganization is part of a five-year military reorganization plan, which includes a general rejuvenation of the army.

Reich Rejects Bid to Parley On Chinese-Japanese Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 29—Germany has officially refused the invitation to participate in the Brussels conference on Far Eastern affairs.

The German reply expressed "full appreciation of the endeavor to bring a speedy end to the lamentable conflict in East Asia by application of friendly means."

It added, however, that the Brussels conference was based on Article VII of the Nine-Power Treaty and, "as Germany is not a party to the agreement, it sees itself unable to participate in deliberations over application of the agreement."

"The German Government would like to give expression to its willingness at all times to assist in a move for peaceful settlement of the conflict, provided it is certain that indispensable preliminary conditions have been fulfilled," the note added.

Another reason Germany is understood to give for this action is that while the Reich is desirous of furthering all forms of international co-operation provided it sees reasonable prospect of success, Reichsführer Hitler does not regard the Brussels conference as fulfilling these conditions since Japan has not accepted the invitation.

Moreover, the German view is understood to be that the whole situation has been prejudiced by America's attitude as revealed by President Roosevelt's Chicago speech in which he declared that the peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to violations of treaties.

Furthermore, the summoning of the Brussels conference is traceable back to the League of Nations, and Germany, the Reich contends, is neither a member of that organization nor a signatory of the Nine-Power Pact of 1922.

Italy, it is remarked, is in a quite different category since it was one of the original signatories of the pact and therefore obliged under Article XII to participate.

Japanese Strengthen Offense

SHANGHAI, Oct. 29 (AP)—The tide of the great battle for Shanghai rolled westward today, bringing new perils to large sections of the international city in which many Americans and other foreigners have their homes.

Victorious at Tazang and Chapei, Japanese army and marine units were being steadily reinforced all along the northern bank of Soochow Creek, the new front west of the International Settlement.

Apparently they were awaiting the zero hour of an offensive designed to drive the Chinese back to strongly entrenched new defense lines running through Hungjao, southwestern suburb which already was under Japanese artillery fire. Three British Ulster riflemen were killed and several wounded during Japanese shelling of Hungjao.

Artillery shelling and aerial attack spread damage among American mission and other foreign property, and during the day British defense lines along the Settlement frequently had been under fire.

Many Americans and other foreigners abandoned their fine homes in Hungjao to seek safety within the Settlement, as the battle for possession of Shanghai centered in the suburban area.

Meanwhile in Sungkiang, several miles to the west of Shanghai, the American Southern Methodist Susan B. Wilson School for Girls was set afire and almost destroyed, an American's home was demloished. The Southern Methodist Misson compound was damaged and its 60 occupants sought refuge in dugouts during bombardment by 20 Japanese planes.

British army authorities blockaded Soochow Creek with junks and cargo boats to forestall Japanese naval attacks on the Chinese "lost battalion" beleaguered opposite the International Settlement. The lone Chinese detachment has held off attackers since Chinese evacuation of Chapei two days ago.

Protest Sent to Moscow

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese news agency, reported that Manchoukuo had protested to Moscow against what it termed illegal Soviet invasion of its territory at Suiruho, on the Soviet-Manchoukuo border.

The protest grew out of an incident in which a Manchoukuo regiment guarding the southeastern border of Manchoukuo reported Soviet troops fired on it with machine guns. Manchoukuan reinforcements then were dispatched toward Suiruho. The Russians were said to have retreated.

Airplane Successfully Lands on Its 'Wishbone'

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29 (AP)—An American Airlines transport plane, carrying seven passengers, circled Newark airport for 1 hour and 10 minutes this afternoon with a damaged landing gear before the pilot, B. C. Moore, of Chicago, brought it safely to earth.

The ship arrived at Newark from Chicago at 12:45 p. m., E. S. T., and Pilot Moore discovered one of the wheels of the landing gear was stuck. He finally executed a "one-wheel" landing. The passengers were slightly shaken.

Scout Executive Moves

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 29 (AP)—Howard R. Patton of East St. Louis, executive of the Mississippi Valley Boy Scouts' Council, has resigned to become director of the Scout movement in Terre Haute, Ind. He care to East St. Louis from Indianapolis in June, 1936.

'Inner Mongol Nation' Set Up

PEIPING, Oct. 29 (AP)—Establishment of a new independent "Inner Mongolian Nation" in the northwestern Chinese provinces recently conquered by the Japanese army was formally proclaimed today at Kwisui, capital of Suiyuan province.

A "national assembly" of 500 Inner Mongolian delegates, gathered from Suiyuan and Chahar provinces under Japanese auspices, announced establishment of the new state at the end of a three-day session.

The assembly also declared that the name of Kwisui was changed to Hoho and the city was made capital of the new nation.

Prince Teh, Mongol prince who long has been associated with Japanese expansionist schemes in Inner Mongolia, was named head of the new "nation."

Mongols asserted that Hoho is a restoration of the ancient Mongol name for the twin cities of Kwisui and Suiyuancheng, some 350 miles west of Peiping on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway. They said it symbolizes the liberation of Mongols from centuries of Chinese oppression.

Domei, the Japanese national news agency, quoted Prince Teh as saying that the Mongols must resolutely go ahead under Japan's leadership and build up Asia, "long dominated by white men."

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'Secretary of Peace' Urged For Cabinets of All Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 29—Appointment of a Secretary of Peace, as well as a Secretary of War, by the various governments would greatly improve the economic, political, social and individual affairs of the world, declared Dr. Frederick Kettner of New York, president of the Biosophical Institute. Dr. Kettner recently returned from Buenos Aires where he presented a petition, said to have ben signed by 100,000 persons, to the Pan American Peace Conference.

"Our civilization is savage because there is no education for peace," said Dr. Kettner, who was formerly professor of languages in City College, New York.

"We do an injustice to youth by not discriminating between instruction and education. A school for character and peace education, which develops the creative capacities of the individual and fosters group harmony, lays the foundation for world peace," he said.

Drive for Peace

The need for a Secretary of Peace launches a program for "neo-pacifism," as Dr. Kettner calls it, which is opposed to the "romantic pacifism" which wishes for peace but does nothing practical to gain it.

"Wishes can't be represented in the government, but interests can," he continued. "Just as labor was without representation in the government until a majority of interests were aroused and a Secretary of Labor was appointed, so active interest in education and preparation for peace must be aroused, then there will be a Secretary of Peace.

"Peace can not come just by disarming nations. That would be dangerous at present. It must come through education, and that will be a slow process because the motive of youth must be changed from one of selfish pleasure-seeking to one of life controlled by intelligence and character development. Pleasure need not be given up, but the pleasure motive alone becomes a destructive factor in human society. The new education will develop constructive interest in each other."

Eight Obstacles Cited

Dr. Kettner said that in his research work in the interest of peace, he has found eight great obstacles that hinder ethical and social development. They are, he said, racial prejudice, religious superstition, national limitations, social barriers, false sense of money values, destructive pleasure motive, perverted honor complex, and family tradition.

Dr. Kettner is the author of the booklet "The Need for a Secretary of Peace," and editor of the Pan American Journal of Biocracy.

N. Y. Labor Hails LaGuardia

(Continued from Page 1)

group has joined in the fusion battle-line, hailed it as "not a political rally, but as a meeting to celebrate Fusion victory on Nov. 2."

"This is a demonstration, the likes of which has never been witnessed in the history of American politics," he said. "Here we stand, groups of different political thought—the extreme conservatives and the ultra-progressives—all united for good, clean city government."

Party spokesmen saw in it only the beginning of a movement which they contend is destined to "spread throughout the nation."

Samuel Seabury, whose inquiry into Tammany city rule six years ago projected the LaGuardia mayoralty, shared with the Mayor and Thomas E. Dewey, special Rackets Prosecutor, on the LaGuardia ticket for New York County District Attorney, the accolade of the massed unionists. Mr. Seabury reminded the meeting of the long years the city had waited for its procession of "unfit mayors to end in a man who would appreciate the human elements in government and prove himself in harmony with the needs and aspirations of the people."

"He never came until LaGuardia came," Mr. Seabury said, "and he has given us a fine administration—not a legalistic or partisan administration, but a humane, fair administration."

Ovation for Dewey

Mr. Dewey, whose reception equalled that accorded the Mayor, told his audience that, if they would vote and work for the entire LaGuardia ticket, they would "smash the Tammany machine so it will never rise again."

"When you go to the polls," he said, "remember that you must give the Mayor a Board of Estimate that wants to work for decent government if you expect him to carry through for the people—not a politically-controlled board knifing everything he wants to do."

The Mayor recalled how the American Labor Party had terminated its militant campaign for the re-election of President Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman last year with a great Madison Square Garden rally at which he was a featured speaker.

"Some of the people who now call us radicals were here on the platform, the same party, the same chairman—and what a great party we were then," he declared. "Who do you suppose sat next to me?—Governor Lehman (the Governor has given his endorsement to Mr. Mahoney for Mayor). Yes, this was a great patriotic party then, and we were supporting Franklin D. Roosevelt. The only difference between the party last year and the party this year is that it is one year older."

Reiterating his "victory" keynote, the Mayor asserted that the success of this campaign had been made sure in 1929, when he made his first fight for the New York City mayoralty and was badly defeated by James J. Walker, running for re-election.

"The biggest audience I ever had was about as many people as there are musicians in this band here tonight," he said. "I spoke on every street corner in the five boroughs, and I told the people of the conditions that existed in their city. Well, my charges were so startlingly shocking, I can readily understand the people refused to believe them.

"But along came one man, who went right after them, who called witness after witness, who put it down in writing under sworn testimony. And before he was through, some went to Canada, some went to Cuba, others went to England, and I went to City Hall.

"And that man to whom we all are indebted for our being here tonight under these conditions is Samuel Seabury."

The Mayor again struck out sharply at the Democratic majority of the Board of Estimate for unbalancing the budget by putting back $800,000 for useless jobs. He wanted to assure the people, he said, that on Jan. 1 the schools would be open and the parks, public institutions and city government functioning normally throughout, adding that, although the present budget was an "unlawful budget," the salaries of city employees would be paid. He would attend to it by passing the necessary local legislation on Jan. 1, he said.

Appeals for McGoldrick

In urging the election of a supporting Board of Estimate, the mayor asked his hearers to vote for Joseph D. McGoldrick for Comptroller; Newbold Morris for President of the City Council, and for Fusion Borough President candidates, stressing particularly in this connection, Isidore Nagler, running for this office in the Bronx, and Raymond V. Ingersoll, independent Democratic incumbent in Brooklyn, running for re-election.

The mayor said he intended to vote the entire American Labor Party ticket, and would add to its list of supreme court justices in the first district, Justice Nathan D Perlman, whom he appointed first as a magistrate and then as justice of the Special Sessions Court.

Mr. Mahoney, with Senators Robert F. Wagner and Royal S. Copeland at his elbow to speak for Democratic city rule, meanwhile, at a rally in the Hippodrome, was throwing all his force into the climax of his drive to show the Mayor as a spearhead of Communism. The meeting was the culminating Tammany hall campaign for the ticket, but the braves were able to assemble fewer than 2000 persons in a hall which holds nearly 5000.

Neither of the sponsoring Senators touched any more than did the candidate on issues which Mayor LaGuardia has brought to bear in support of the return of his non-partisan city management. The nearest the anti-LaGuardia citation came to this was Senator Copeland's assertion that New York City manufacturers were being driven from the city because of inadequate police protection and Communist activities.

Copeland's Plea

"Give us a mayor who will strike the shackles from the police, and we will see once again the majesty of the law enthroned in New York City," he declared.

Senator Wagner confined himself to praise of Mr. Mahoney. Saying he was supporting the Democratic city ticket because he believed it was "in the best interest of the city to be administered by the party which has done most for the advancement of the average man."

"Your progress will be faster," he continued, "when the government of New York City is in step with the Democratic administration headed in Washington by Franklin D. Roosevelt and in Albany by Herbert H. Lehman."

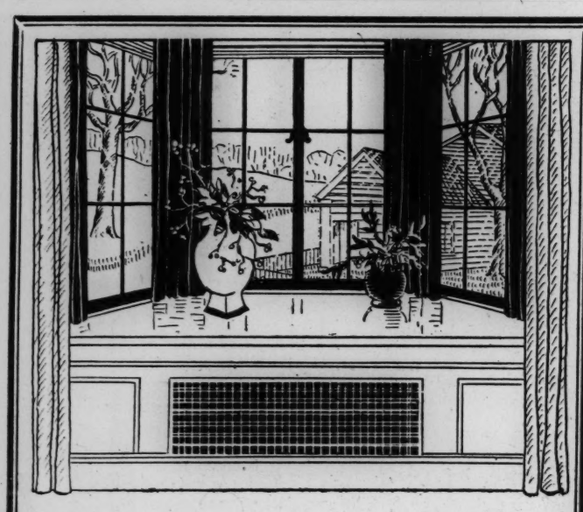
Senator Wagner resumed his espousal of the Democratic candidate on a platform peopled with Tammany Hall personages, saying he was happy to be standing where he had "always stood for 30 years, side by side with those who have waged war for social progress."

"The Democratic Party is now sounding the trumpet call for another 25 years of progress," he continued. "Will you allow New York to linger in the background?"

Links LaGuardia and Lenin

Mr. Mahoney went 14 years into the LaGuardia record in an effort to bolster his culminating charge that the Mayor had a "direct tie-up" with Soviet Russia. Mr. LaGuardia was then in the midst of his Congress career, and, according to Mr. Mahoney, his name and that of Lenin, "father of Communism and the patron saint of Red Russia," headed the list of stockholders in the 1923 annual report of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation.

Reviewing his indictment of the Mayor, which has featured charges that the American Labor Party was organized as an adjunct of the Communist Party; that the Mayor has attempted to bring Communist teachings and direction into the public schools; that the Mayor failed to renounce the support of the Communist Party, Mr. Mahoney declared his latest finding completed the "red circle" with which he has surrounded the LaGuardia candidacy.



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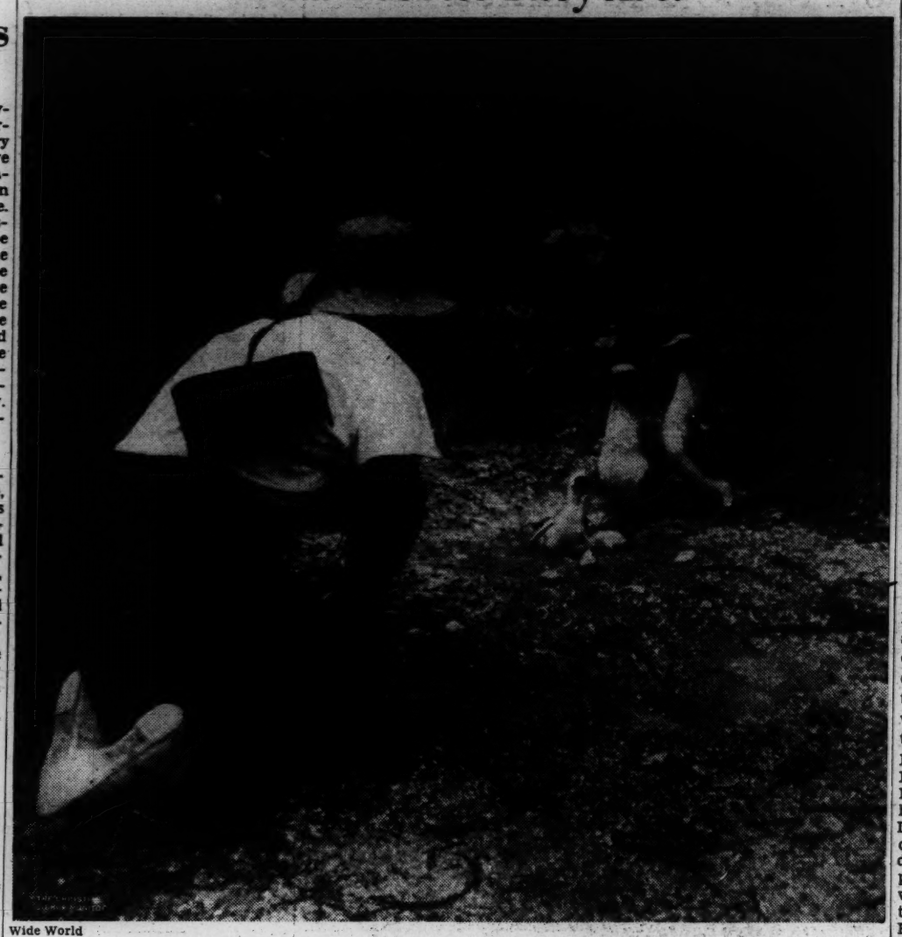

Wide World

That's What They Are, Boobies With Mrs. George Vanderbilt Behind the Camera

Vanderbilt Yacht Returns With Odd Load for Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Up in the forbidden top stories of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia's museum on the Parkway, where extra kangaroos and antelopes peer out from protective wrappings of newspaper, Henry W. Fowler, head of the department of fish, has entered upon the stupendous task of studying, classifying and arranging some 20,000 marine specimens brought back this summer by the George W. Vanderbilt expedition to the South Seas.

What Noah's Ark was to animals whose habitat was the ordinarily dry land, Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht Cressida was—in a manner of speaking—to the oceanic inhabitants of the South Pacific, particularly those fish belonging to the marlin tribe, which is his especial interest. Actually, the vessel also carried back, in addition to fish, quite a number of rare birds and reptiles as well.

"We hope," said Mr. Vanderbilt on his return, "that we have obtained some rare specimens of fish and birds, particularly the marlin fish."

Pickled Fish—in Formalin

The extent to which this hope was justified is now being proved by Mr. Fowler, who expects at least to become much better acquainted with the marlin in all stages of its growth, since hundreds of examples await his study—from small fish, a quarter inch in length up to others weighing as much as 600 pounds.

Before being removed from the yacht and brought to Philadelphia—after passing the watchful eyes of customs men—the birds were skinned, the fish "pickled" in formalin solution and the plants pressed.

Two years ago Mr. Vanderbilt told his friends that he had decided to devote his time and much of his money to scientific expeditions, and he proceeded at once to get in touch with the work of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, which usually has under its sponsorship about a score of expeditions in different parts of the world.

On this, his first major expedition—on which he was accompanied by various experts—Mr. Vanderbilt spent six months in covering about 20,000 miles, bringing back, as he remarked, about one specimen for each mile.

In South Seas of Romance

After leaving New York on Jan. 13, the Cressida put in at Palm Beach, Fla., and then visited Miami, Balboa, Malpelo, the Galapagos Islands, Nukuhiva, Takaroa, Apataki, Papeete, Tahiti, Moorea, Hushine, Borabora, Penrhyn Island, Christmas Island, Fanning Island, Palmyra Island, Honolulu and Port Armuelles.

The most interesting part of the trip, Mr. Vanderbilt reports, was the visit to Malpelo Island, which is said to have been left strictly alone by white men since 1875, and was only visited three or four times before that. On its single 850-foot summit many rare specimens were found. The island is located 250 miles off the coast of Colombia.

The expedition was said to be one of the most completely equipped ever to set out under the auspices of the academy. The list of supplies included everything from "2 fine and 2 coarse needles" and "1 box water colors with brush" to "6 30 gal. drums Paco Solvent" "4 gross 6-ounce jars" and "200 lbs. Dairy or Corning salt."

Union Labor Shown Dangers

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 29—William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, called upon union labor last night to patch up the holes in union movements and warned of danger inherent in fostering any wider gulf than exists at present between capital and labor.

Addressing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in their Boston meeting, he asserted the right for both capital and labor to their place in the sun, "and that place can best be determined by an examination into the economics of both sides," he said. "I think that labor's fair share in the proceeds of business should be determined by what the pay envelope buys, and that the relationship of costs to prices should be examined before a false money standard per day or per annum is proposed."

The success of the Wagner Labor Act was held to depend largely on whether or not it will stop strikes. "If it won't," he continued, "then it will probably fall of its own weight. To say that it is the Magna Charta of labor is all right, but it must prove its value in giving men uninterrupted work with consequent better earnings, or it will be a Magna Charta no longer."

Will Obey Law, But—

The manufacturers in the automobile business will obey the law, he said, but it is a pity politics seems to demand that men shall be accused publicly before they are brought before the law. Calling each other names will fix nothing. The motives for muck-raking are always questionable. Collective bargaining will eventually become orderly, but in order to have intelligent collective bargaining, both sides must know the facts and be willing to present the facts. When they are known there is seldom much trouble about a settlement.

"American industry," he said, "must go forward, fight or no fight. Our standard of living has been obtained by narrowing the gulf between capital and labor. To widen it will unquestionably tend to lower this standard of living instead of raising it. Taxation of capital is just reaching the point where it is but a few steps ahead of confiscation, and we all know what that means. I sincerely trust that ways and means will be found to arrest this class movement before it becomes so strong that nothing can stop it.

"I think I ought to say something about the fundamentals underlying the union movement. If a man has any kind of skill, he is proud of it, openly or silently. The unskilled man, if you get below his skin, will find something he thinks he can do better than his fellow worker.

Backs Crafts Plan

"Men will band together on the basis of craft, and with some sense, the idea being hundreds of years old. To hold that machine operators cannot be organized on the same basis is due to ignorance of the job itself.

"From the standpoint of organizing it is expedient and lucrative, but to say that a toolmaker or first-class grinder should concern himself with the plight of his union brother who is pushing a truck is taking a pretty general viewpoint.

"We have had instances in which the grievance of a dozen men have caused 5000 men to lose three or four days' pay, and most of the peace negotiations consisted of the union's effort to prevent the perpetrators from being discharged.

"The economic weapon which in this case is placed in the hands of an individual wholly incapable of even figuring the extent of its magnitude or the probable result of a shut-down, makes to my mind the strongest argument for discipline and responsibility of unions, even if it has to be done by law."

Chemistry Slogan Chosen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Norman E. Diehl of Wilmington, Del., was named winner of the slogan contest by the National Exposition of Chemical Industries Oct. 26. The competition was to obtain for the chemical and chemical-process industries a brief descriptive expression that would encompass the aims and benefits growing out of these industries. Mr. Diehl's slogan was "Chemical Research Creates Industries." It brought him a $250 prize.

Fourteen Women Seeking Council Posts in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The proportional representation system of voting to be inaugurated here this fall for the election of a City Council has brought 14 women into the political arena. The new method scraps the old party-dominated district system and in each borough opens wide the door to independent candidacies.

The woman-list presented is notable in many respects and inclusive of social workers, editors, lawyers, housewives, political veterans and newcomers—of Democrats, Republicans, American Labor, City Fusion and City Progressive leanings. All are running without benefit of husband, since the law requires that women file for the ballot under their given name.

Manhattan aspirants include Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, Massachusetts born, founder and headworker of Greenwich House, recently vice-chairman of the City Housing Authority, widely known for her social welfare and civic betterment activities, and virtually drafted by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to run on the Fusion ticket; Mrs. Frances W. Deutsch, who was a teacher before her marriage to the late Bernard S. Deutsch, Fusion Aldermanic President, who also has the Mayor's endorsement; Miss Vera Montgomery, publisher of the Yorkville Advance, who deserted Democratic ranks for the American Labor Party; Miss Ruth Lewinson, only woman Democrat nominated in Manhattan, a lawyer, member of the Board of Higher Education and trustee of Hunter College, and Mrs. Frances Reder Ruskin, an Independent.

Another five are from Brooklyn, headed by Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, Fusion-Progressive-Citizens Non-Partisan Committee candidate, who has been a leader in social and civic affairs for 30 years and was the only woman on the Charter Revision Commission; Miss Amy Wren, one-time United States Commissioner and only woman Republican nominated; Mrs. Helen Knopping, an Independent from the League of Women Voters, and Miss Mary O'Brien and Mrs. Margaret Doyle, Democrats.

From Queens County are Mrs. Grace Brownell Daniels, Fusion candidate from the League of Women Voters; Mrs. Rachael Nichols Williams, Citizens Union-Citizens Non-Partisan Committee, also of the League of Women Voters, and Miss Peare O'Connor, Democrat.

The only woman candidate from the Bronx is Mrs. Helen E. Martin, Independent.

Their campaign issues include better markets, welfare of the housewife of small means, education, low-cost housing, slum clearance, civil liberties, crime prevention, elimination of pollution from the city's rivers, the five-day week and eight-hour day for city employees, and transit unification.

Of them all, Mrs. Simkhovitch and Mrs. Earle are best known for their grasp of municipal problems, both representing to women's organizations the type of candidate they have long advocated for good government. The candidates as a whole, however, are in themselves a broadside proclaiming the new municipal horizon envisaged in the city's revised basic law which will take effect on Jan. 1.

Unitarians Back Roosevelt Drive For World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 29—Copies of a resolution by the American Unitarian Association pledging its support to the Administration in Washington in efforts "to check aggression, secure respect for treaties and to work co-operatively with other nations in building up a permanent world organization for peace," were on the way today to President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, following their adoption by the association at the closing session of its annual conference here yesterday.

A study of the plan of the New Commonwealth Society to seek justice and prevent aggression by the establishment of an equity tribunal and an international police force was recommended to the churches, and economic nationalism was condemned on the ground that it "results in a lower standard of living and promotes ill-will among nations that may lead to war."

Trade Treaties Praised

The Roosevelt Administration was praised for its efforts to remove barriers to international commerce by means of reciprocal trade treaties.

Another resolution commended the work of the National Peace Conference and urged the churches to give the conference fullest aid.

The association favored application of the quota system of immigration to peoples of the Orient in contradistinction to the present United States exclusion policy. It declared the policy in effect today "repudiated the religious principle of the brotherhood of man and affronted the dignity of Asiatic peoples."

Other resolutions approved covered minority groups and labor. The Bill of Rights was reaffirmed and indignation was voiced over outbreaks of terrorism and vigilantism.

Labor Resolution

The resolution on labor read:

"We recognize that labor's growing power, confirmed by recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, brings with it commensurate responsibilities; we also recognize the obligation of capital to meet issues in the spirit of fair play; therefore, we call upon our churches to exercise their powers of leadership to these ends, and that painstaking efforts be taken by our ministers to bring to the attention of their people and their communities any violation of this spirit and this obligation."

New York Parties Shape Plans For Remaking Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—With the struggle for the New York City mayoralty and for the office of district attorney of Manhattan, monopolizing voter attention for the Nov. 2 election, leaders throughout the State were making strong efforts today to extend the focus of the electorate to other matters which will make this "off-year" poll unusually important.

Their concern bears especially on the selection of delegates to rewrite the state Constitution next April—a major citizen obligation eclipsed thus far by the municipal campaign down-state. Voters must choose 15 delegates-at-large and three from their senatorial districts to this revision body, whose work will have legislative effect for two decades or more; and today, partisan slates were getting eleventh-hour ballyhoo to win domination of the 1938 convocation. The two major parties are avid for this pre-eminence, both Democratic and Republican spokesmen disclaiming partisan intent, but vociferously attributing it to the other camp.

Groups like the Citizens Union and the Citizens Nonpartisan Committee meanwhile were urging the importance of judicious voter study of the delegate list, finding in it plenty of candidates who will put the public welfare above party, and warranting voters to split their tickets for the constitution-makers. The issues to be deliberated by the body, they hold, argue against a narrowly partisan choice. These will include a new state fiscal system, new provisions for social legislation, legislative reapportionment, reforms of the judicial and penal systems, establishment of a state department of justice, home-rule clarification and a uni-cameral legislature.

Reapportionment Question

In partisan circles, reapportionment, due since the last federal census and blocked by the lawmakers session after session, with both parties fearful of the effect on their representation, is the chief business, with its import for the political map. No observer, however, discounts the bearing on future trends that the deliberations will have.

The Republican summons has been sounded by William F. Bleakley, Republican state chairman; Paul Windels, New York City Corporation Counsel, and Harold Riegelman, Republican-Fusion candidate for delegate and counsel of the Citizens Budget Commission.

Mr. Bleakley said the Republican Party would go to the convention determined to weigh carefully all revision suggestions and render a service "satisfactory to all interested in sound government and the preservation of fundamentals that time and again have proved their value." Democratic control of the proceedings, he declared, would deprive the Republicans of fair representation in the legislature.

Mr. Windels and Mr. Riegelman voiced similar views.

In the Democratic camp, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mr. Farley have taken the lead in the constitutional campaign. The Governor's appeal for close citizen attention to the convention slates takes its urgency from economic and social changes, since the present state constitution was written 43 years ago, making its co-ordination with contemporary conditions imperative.

To revise the document, the Governor explained, requires the supervision of progressives rather than stand-patters. He held that the Democratic list bespoke the liberal viewpoint and disclaimed the Republican assertion that Democratic delegates would be "exclusively interested in gerrymandering the state."

Whichever party controlled the convention, the Governor said, he would devote his energies to defeating any recommendation containing a gerrymander of legislative units. Meanwhile, he continued, citizens should make it their serious duty to see the convention did not "fall into the hands of those who represent selfish interests or who favor special interests."

"The constitutional convention will be one of the most important occasions which will confront us for some time to come," he said. "What goes on there is very likely to influence the social and economic life of the state for at least 20 years."

Mr. Farley's plea for Democratic delegates likewise attacked "special interests" which he declared, had been "working hard to defeat the election of progressive candidates." He said it was "essential for the continued welfare of the working man, the farmer and the small business and professional man" that the delegates believe in progressive Democratic government.

It was the "special interest associated with the Old Guard Republicans," Mr. Farley continued, who would seek to put the convention on record against labor legislation, and that would outlaw the injunction, collective bargaining and other industrial reforms.

Socialist Demands

The Socialist bid for support is on a specific program calling for municipal ownership of natural resources and public services, a uni-cameral legislature, a "bill of rights for labor," state control of educational institutions of higher learning, automatic reapportionment every 10 years, provision for the recall of any political official, extension of proportional representation voting to the election of state lawmakers, and state participation in slum clearance and low-cost housing projects.

Among the 15 Democratic delegates-at-large to be chosen are United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, Samuel Untermyer, Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti and state Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne; while the Republican list includes Supreme Court Justic Philip J. McCook, New York City Corporation Counsel Windels, New York City Deputy Welfare Commissioner Edward F. Corsi and Judge Frederick E. Crane.

The Socialist ticket includes Norman Thomas, Dr. Harry W. Laidler and Reinhold Neibuhr.

On the New York City roster for convention candidacies are Alfred E. Smith, municipal Civil Service Commissioner Paul J. Kern, Elihu Root Jr., Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, Mary Fox, Harold Riegelman, Mary Hillyer, Louis Waldman, M. Maldwin Fertig, Rose Schneiderman and Justice Louis A. Valente.

Since the names of the delegates-at-large will not appear on the voting machines, voters who do not want to vote for all the candidates of a party as a body may make up their own list by writing in their choices.

The city Fusion and Republican tickets are identical. The other parties represented are the Democratic, American Labor, Socialist and Constitutional Government.

Indian Camp 1500 Years Old Excavated at Vergennes, Vt.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VERGENNES, Vt., Oct. 29—Evidence of human habitation in Vermont 1500 to 2000 years ago has been uncovered in excavations being made on the John Donovan farm at the junction of Otter and Dead creeks in this town.

This evidence, according to John H. Bailey of the Museum of Arts and Sciences of Rochester, N. Y., who is in charge of the work for the Champlain Valley Archaeological Society, consists of implements ground from slate for use as knives, arrowheads, gouges, drills and hammerstones.

New Development

The archaeologist said this was the first time that a site in the northeastern archaeological area, which includes all of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, had ever produced ground slate implements in relation to other implements of known date.

"This find, we believe," Mr. Bailey said, "will clarify one of the hitherto unsolved problems of New England archaeology. We will now be able to fit the ground slate implements into the cultural sequence. Roughly speaking, this find indicates that there was a campsite of early people at this junction of two waterways, approximately between 1500 and 2000 years ago. This, we believe, is the second oldest culture of which evidence has been found in the Northeastern archaeological area.

Of Great Importance

"It is a discovery of the greatest importance to an understanding of the early history of this region."

The campsite was discovered some time ago by William A. Ross of St. Albans, who during more than 25 years of amateur explorations in the Champiain Valley has mapped about 50 Indian campsites and village sites and collected more than 7000 specimens in Vermont.

With the completion of excavations the site will be sealed this week and the specimens will be taken to the museum at Rochester to be catalogued. Such as are suitable for museum pieces will be divided between the Fleming Museum at Burlington and the museum at Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Redwood Slaying Made N. J. Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 29—Indication that the killing of R. Norman Redwood, union leader, last Feb. 19, would become a cause célèbre in New Jersey's gubernatorial campaign was had here, following a demand by James F. Murray, Jersey City lawyer and independent candidate for Governor, that John J. Breslin Jr., Bergen County prosecutor, be superseded and a special Assistant Attorney General be named to prosecute the case.

The appointee should not be connected with the political machine of Frank Hague, Democratic boss of the State and Mayor of Jersey City, Mr. Murray declared, adding that the application for the appointment should be made by Senator A. Harry Moore, who, while Governor, named Mr. Breslin, Bergen County District Attorney.

Senator Moore is the Democratic nominee for another term as Governor, having been brought into the race and nominated by Mayor Hague.

Mr. Murray's demand followed a "dare" by Senator Moore to anyone to "point a finger" at any judicial appointments he had made during his two terms as Governor of New Jersey.

"I ask Senator Moore to join me in criticizing one of his own appointees, John J. Breslin Jr., prosecutor of Bergen County and his campaign manager there, for apparent inactivity in prosecuting the men whom Breslin himself named as plotters of the murder of R. Norman Redwood, labor leader, on Feb. 19," Mr. Murray said.

"Senator Moore should not hesitate in doing this, because a cloud has been cast upon his candidacy, due to the fact that the New Jersey man named by Breslin as one of the plotters is the same man who obtained the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor for Moore, according to the Newark Evening News of Sept. 17."

Coal Commission Agrees To Pay and Job Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—An insurgent minority of the Federal Coal Commission, backed up by a promise of senatorial support, has won a fight to examine the commission's list of jobholders and their salaries.

Commissioner John C. Lewis of Iowa said his recent public appeal to Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa to help pry open the commission's personnel records, brought him a letter from commission Chairman Charles F. Hosford Jr., advising him he could have the information by applying to the personnel division.

Student Government Offers Training Class in Democracy

Saving Our Schools

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-third of 52 Articles

It may be that the biggest political question of the day, "Can democracy survive?" is finding its answer in a small high school in Maine, or in a big one in Chicago, or a middle-sized one in Pennsylvania.

These are typical of progressive public high schools about the country which are striving to overcome apathy of citizens by establishing some degree of self-government in the school community, thus giving young people actual practice in democratic procedure and inculcating in them the habit of participating in public affairs.

About half the high schools of the nation are engaged in experiments in student government, according to the National Association of Student Officers which numbers about 1000 of them in its membership. Since the other half have not yet introduced any important degree of democracy into their student organization, it is plain that the whole movement still has a long way to go. Indeed, the low ebb of civic activity in many cities may perhaps be explained by the fact that as yet schools have gone only a small distance toward the goal of training citizens for active participation in government.

Examples of Training

But some schools are showing by brilliant example that such training can be given successfully. In that small school in Maine, teachers encouraged the students to form an elective council of their own and to consider the same problems that their little town had to face. Student council members called upon town officers, obtained the agenda of the annual meeting which was soon to be held, made it the subject of their discussions, and voted upon it. When the town's annual meeting came, they attended and observed how their elders handled the issues to which they had given much study. City government wasn't nearly so remote or mysterious to them after that.

In contrast to this small group, a Chicago high school with 3500 students has set up an elaborate system of government which calls into service the whole student body. The young people have an organization modeled after the federal, state, and local units of American government. This requires a great many student officials and gives all who wish to participate something to do. In the numerous meetings held, boys and girls discuss current problems which come within their own experience, such as safety, finding jobs, causes of unemployment.

Practical Problems

A popular type of student government is found in a certain high school in Pennsylvania. The activities of its elected student council are not patterned after those of any government body, but are an outgrowth of the community of the students. Returning lost articles to owners was a practical problem in the school, so the council established a lost and found bureau. School organizations took in money from entertainments and games, and their finances needed supervision; the council undertook that task. Social events of the various clubs and classes appeared to need co-ordinating, so that job was assumed by the council.

There arose the problem of discovering the talents of the student body and giving as many youngsters as possible a chance for expression. Boys and girls with offices in the school government made a survey of the entire school membership to learn who could play the flute, who could sing, who could give dramatic readings and so on. Students in this school are now enthusiastic about their "booking agency" which finds "talent" for school entertainments.

Junior Republics flourish in certain places. In these, the school organization copies that of the Federal Government, with a house and senate, a court, a president and cabinet. The cabinet officers are heads of departments, handling such school affairs as safety, athletics, publications and social events. Measures introduced in the legislature involve problems of the school community, such as the limitation of the number of offices a student can hold.

Most general of the types of student government is that which centers about an elective student council. A study of 81 high schools in all parts of the United States, made recently by the Judd Club with headquarters at the University of Chicago, showed that 66 of these schools had some form of elective student council. Six had incorporated the administration of justice into their self-government scheme and had included courts to which student jurors were called. Some used class organizations as a basis for representation in student councils, others made the home-room the unit of representation. Others linked their scheme of self-government with home-room organizations, with honor societies or boosters clubs.

15 of 81 Unorganized

The fact that 15 out of these 81 high schools had no form of student government at all is a reminder that not all of the more progressive schools have yet joined the movement. For these 81 schools are considered particularly good ones, their executives being known for their active interest in modern education.

Such gains as have been made by the movement have not been purely spontaneous by any means. Idealistic advocates of student government have worked hard and long to spread the idea. For 30 years now Richard Welling, a New York attorney devoted to civic reform, has been planting seeds in the thoughts of educators with a liberality which might compare with Johnny Appleseed's disinterested orchard planting in pioneer days.

Through his pioneer organization, the National Self-Government Committee, Mr. Welling has distributed quantities of leaflets and given countless addresses which have served to awaken teachers to their opportunities for teaching democracy. He has told them that it is a mistake to make individual gain, rewards, marks and honors a goal for students. School training should make future citizens think not only of their own pocketbooks but of the part they can play in purifying politics, he has emphasized.

In recent years, the National Association of Student Officers has come into the field to further the movement. Established in 1930 under leadership of Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools of Atlanta, Ga., then president of the National Education Association, this association has grown until its convention at Detroit this year was an important gathering attended by leaders in the N. E. A. Boys and girls holding offices in student councils all over the United States attended, 14 state student government associations being represented. Participating also were delegates from other student organizations which are giving young people opportunities for civic action, such as the National Honor Society, Junior Statesmen of America, National Self-Government Committee, Allied Youth, American Junior Red Cross, and the National Student Graphic Arts Society.

"Learn by Doing"

One reason for the encouraging growth of the student government movement in recent years is that it is in harmony with the "learn by doing" philosophy of education advocated by John Dewey, says C. C. Harvey, executive secretary of the organization that sponsored the Detroit meeting. Textbooks alone will never teach boys and girls to become crusading citizens, this group of educators holds. Practice is necessary, and self-government in the school offers that practice.

Of course there are limits. Immature boys and girls cannot be expected to take over the principal's responsibility for good government of his school, educators agree. Proper guidance and supervision are necessary for the success of student government, they insist, and they caution against too sudden introduction of any self-government plan. Moreover, they point out that it is essential that the system be not imposed from above, but that it should grow out of the students' own desires for responsibility and that some one person, dean or supervisor, be made answerable for its success.

When such essentials have not been assured, student government has failed. But there have been enough satisfactory results from well-run student organizations to convince their sponsors that they are on the right track. In some cities, students have become so interested in local government that they started out immediately and secured results.

Students in Des Moines went from door to door to get signatures to a petition for city manager government, and obtained 4000 names. Des Moines hasn't switched to council-manager government yet, but a generation of youngsters is growing up that is pretty likely to bring it about, sooner or later.

Less spectacular but equally significant is the outcome of self-government as practiced in the Milwaukee Vocational School, where 10,000 students of all ages come for education.

Seven years of student government in this school has brought about not only traditions of unsupervised order in the school, but an active alumni council, composed of former student officers who want to continue their service to school and community.

The Alumni Council has undertaken three important tasks. First, it trains graduates in leadership and then sends them out to visit homes of students where their council is desired. Second, its members constitute themselves a lobby for education when budget cuts are threatened. Third and latest of the council's activities is volunteer social work. Each member of the group proposes to "adopt" one or two children named by Milwaukee social agencies as having shown pre-delinquent traits. By offering them companionship, they hope to overcome the anti-social tendencies noticed in these children.

Students who learn lessons like these not only can be expected to be better office-holders when they get out into government, but they should be far less tolerant of machine politics in their home towns and of politics administered not for the good of the majority but for "the boys" who exchange favors. Political scientists, when they discuss corruption in government, usually end by placing the blame not on the politician with the checked vest and diamond stickpin, but on Mr. and Mrs. Citizen who fail to take an active part in democratic government, and who make it easy for the lazy politician to run the works in the interest of himself and his bunch.

This condition cannot be changed over-night. But what sign on the horizon could be more encouraging than that which shows an increasing number of high schools, in which an increasingly large percentage of the youth of the country are getting education, to be helping boys and girls to practice the art of democratic living?

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page.

Chicago to Speed Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—Having dissolved downtown lake-front traffic congestion with the newly opened outer drive link bridge, Chicago planners have turned their attention to ways of easing the east-west flow of cars, and to improving facilities for those who travel by air.

Receiving most attention are various plans for widened boulevards leading westward out of the "loop," Chicago's shopping area. Since the business district starts with the lake, the travel westward extends across the entire width of the city and needs widened streets or through highways of some kind to speed the motorists going westward, city planners agree.

In fact, traffic relief is needed in three sections of the city, most of the planning organizations have concluded—a direct east and west route serving the heart of the "loop," one to the northwest, and one to the southwest.

In the study made by the State Highway Department of all possible routes leading out of the business district, Congress Street was chosen as the most logical and proper location for a new traffic outlet and the one which would best fit into the statewide plans for superhighways, according to Robert Kingery, executive director of the Chicago Regional Planning Association.

Furthermore, in the report made by the planning association, Mr. Kingery said, recommendation was made to the State to appropriate from state funds $2,000,000 per year from July 1, 1937, to July 1, 1939, for the construction of a west side thoroughfare. A highway over the old Illinois and Michigan canal route was also recommended as a means of speeding traffic from the city in a southwest direction.

As soon as it is definitely decided by the City Council where these through-the-city boulevards are to be developed, the Chicago Regional Planning Association stands ready to fit its plans into those of the city, Mr. Kingery pointed out. The new boulevards outside the city as envisaged by the association will have 200-feet right of way. Each one is to have four lanes split in the center by park-like grass plots and trees, so that motorists driving in one direction will not be moving directly against the headlights of oncoming cars across the strips of park.

These highways are planned to reach into adjoining states—into Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois—and will connect at the city limits with the boulevards chosen for easing the traffic through the congested city area.

New Line to South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A new service from this port to South Africa has been opened with the sailing of the Norwegian motorship Besholt for Cape Town and other African ports. The concern handling the service is known as the Canada-Africa Company of Canada, Ltd., with the Montreal Shipping Company as agents. Two sailings are scheduled from Montreal before the close of navigation. Activities will switch to St. John after that, and the first sailing on the winter service will be from St. John Nov. 27.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Block-Printing Your Own Bookplate Designs

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I have often enjoyed trying some of the favorite recipes and am enclosing two which I have found to be very good.

Cowboy Cake

Measure and sift together into the mixing bowl
2½ cups flour
2 cups brown sugar
½ teaspoon salt. Add
⅔ cup shortening, and rub this mixture to fine crumbs. Remove a half cup and reserve for top of cake. Blend
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon soda, and add to remaining crumbs from above. Add
2 beaten eggs
1 cup sour milk and stir into dry mixture until smooth. Pour into greased baking tins. Cover with reserved crumbs and sprinkle top with nutmeg. Bake in an oven 350° F. for 25 to 30 minutes.

Tomato Soup Cake

Cream together,
½ cup shortening and
1 cup sugar. Add
1 can tomato soup, condensed,
1 teaspoon baking soda which have been slightly heated. Sift
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt and combine with the above. Add
1 cup seeded raisins.

Bake in an oven 300° F. for 45 minutes.

Cream Cheese Icing

Cream together
1 package of cream cheese
¼ package of confectioner's sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla and spread on top of cake when the cake is cool.

(Miss) H. F., New Jersey

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
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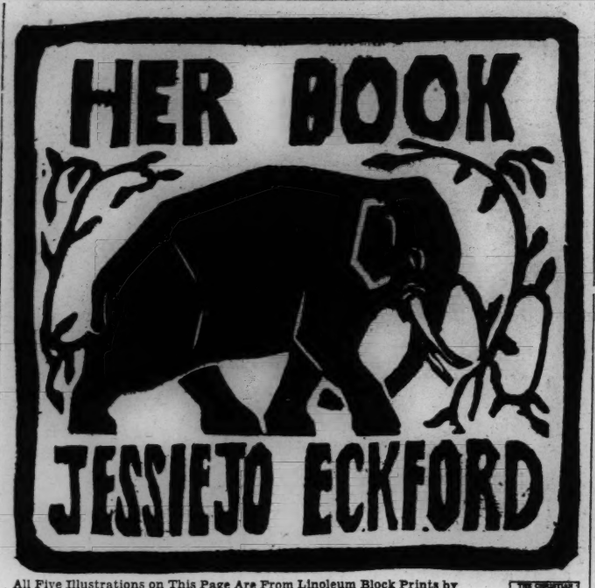
Boston, Mass.



All Five Illustrations on This Page Are From Linoleum Block Prints by Jessiejo Eckford

For Herself Jessiejo Eckford Puts an Elephant on Her Bookplate Because She Collects Elephants and Puts Them on All Sorts of Things She Makes

We Wanted a Place With Trees

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"We wanted to find a place with Trees, where we could build the house we had been planning so many years. You can't start to grow Trees for yourself when you are 60. You have to look for them already grown."

I loved the way he said the word "Trees,"—with a sort of lingering, caressing sound, and as though he capitalized it in his mind.

"We looked the United States pretty well over, and this is what we finally decided on. How do you like it?" and he waved his hand proudly toward his domain.

"How do I like it? I think it just about perfect," I answered as I regarded the scene before me. At the end of a pleasant street filled with attractive homes, in a lovely little town in the Ozarks, the several lots which furnished his grounds were somewhat steeply situated on the side of a considerable hill. They were covered with a variety of beautiful trees and a profusion of shrubbery, and in the midst of them a darling small white house nestled as though it had been especially planned for that place. I had been admiring it ever since I arrived at my friend's home, which adjoined it, and I had wandered over to where the owner was working so I could talk to him about it.

"But how," I queried, "were you able to go all over the United States to look for a location? And why, may I ask, did you wait until now to start your home?"

"Fair enough questions," answered my neighbor, his bright blue eyes twinkling in his tanned brown face. He took off his hat and a gentle breeze stirred his thick white hair. "Please sit down," and he indicated a low white garden chair placed near by.

* * *

"You see, it was this way," he began, when he had seated himself on the ground. "My wife and I were born and grew up in Indiana, on farm homes that had many fine large trees. When we were married we went to eastern Kansas, where I had secured a place as rural mail carrier. The country there was pretty and rolling and thickly wooded along the streams, and the little town was nicely shaded with trees set out by early pioneers. But after a few years I was 'transferred' from my first route to one in the Panhandle part of Oklahoma, and although we were happy there, we missed the trees that we had been used to all our lives, for in the Panhandle there were only a few cottonwoods to be found along the banks of the infrequent streams.

"We resolved to grow some trees, but though we tried and tried again we had no success at all with them. It simply was too windy and dry and hot to keep them alive through the summer. That high Plains region has a certain beauty and fascination of its own—in the far, wide view, the mirages, the sunsets. But most people from the East, women especially, miss the trees. Mary did. And so did I, to tell the truth. So as the years went by and the Government perfected a plan to 'retire' rural carriers after a certain number of years' service, we began to talk about where we would go to live when we were 'retired.' We were thrifty and saving so that we might be able to build the home we desired when the time came.

"When the dust and sand storms were at their worst, and I could scarcely see to drive my route and Mary had to shut the house up tight to keep out the dirt and turn on the electric lights in the daytime, we forgot the discomfort in thinking about 'The Place' we would have some time, and it seemed to make things easier to dream about those trees and the shade we would have. And we began attending the National Conventions which came yearly, taking long trips to all sections of our country, and always looking, looking, for our ideal location. We did enjoy those trips and the adventures we had. It seemed as if every state and every region had its advantages, its beauties and attractions."

* * *

"Then how did you come to decide on northern Arkansas," I asked, "and just how did you come across this particularly beautiful spot?"

"We stopped off here on our way home from a Convention at New Orleans to visit some friends, and both of us fell in love with the place at first sight. Here in this little town at the foot of the Ozarks were all we had asked for—trees, lots of them, and the living springs and running streams for which the Ozarks are famous. Shade and green grass and plenty of flowers and fruit. Think what those things meant to us who had lived so long on the treeless plains."

"I can imagine," I answered.

"Another thing we liked about it—it was close enough so we could drive back to the Panhandle once in a while for a visit. We really owe that country a lot—love it, too, for all its faults. But we wanted to live where there were Trees." (Again the word took on a capital.)

"We found these lots for sale, and we bought them at once. Two years ago, when I was retired, we came here and began building. Our neighbor here—your hostess—came out to watch us as we were getting ready to commence building. 'I suppose you'll cut down some of these trees,' she remarked. 'Not a one, lady, not a one,' I told her. 'Well, you'll have a lot of leaves to keep raked up,' she said. 'Yes, lady,' I said, 'Yes, I know I will. And I'll love raking every one of them.'"

A Friday Column

Individual Bookplates Make Delightful Presents

Jessiejo Eckford Made These With Linoleum Blocks. It's a Fine Way to Make Christmas Cards, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

There is today a great deal of interest in bookplates. Prominent people have interesting and original plates designed for them and even lowly mortals aspire to their own labels. They make excellent gifts, or may be a practical help in keeping together the straying volumes of the home library. Attractive plates can be very useful, too, in teaching children how to handle books. The marking of a book gives it greater value in a child's eyes, so that he takes care of his own book better, and realizes also that his friend's is something to keep clean and return. Imagine his exclamation of delight, too, should you show him a little rooster, or dog, or maybe a ship that is to be pasted in the front of each of his books.

Bookplates first came into being in Germany in the fifteenth century, where they were made in great numbers and well executed designs long before they became popular in other countries. German bookplates, chiefly heraldic and very elaborate, were designed by such notable artists as Albrecht Durer, Lucas Cranach, and Hans Holbein as well as by lesser draftsmen. The first bookplate known to have been made in France is dated 1529, and it was in France that the "ex libris," which is the term for bookplates on the Continent, was picked up. The earliest bookplate known in England is that of Cardinal Woolsey, 1515-34. Interest in them appeared later in Holland and Italy, and finally in the United States. The first American bookplate which we now possess is that of John Cotton, dated 1674, which was printed in the form of a label. We have also that of Paul Revere, which is a simple good-looking armorial device; and that of George Washington in a more ornate style.

A Sailing Ship Is Jessiejo Eckford's Choice for a Bookplate for Cecile, a Girl in Her Teens Who Dreams of Travel

Of Interest to Collectors

English bookplates are very interesting because of their variety of subject matter. The earliest ones were very simple coats of arms, but later they became more elaborate, taking on decorative details prevalent in the period in which they were made. After the first stage was passed, when plates were solely heraldic in design, pictorial ones were used. These pictorial types may be classed as the library interior; the book piles, the portrait plate, of which the best known examples are those of Samuel Pepys and John Gibbs, the architect; landscape plates; and allegories.

In the year 1880 Lord de Tabley (then the Honorable Leicester Warren) published a book called "Guide to the Study of Book Plates," which was the first real impetus to collecting. Today there are clubs whose sole function is the collection and study of bookplates, and there are even journals devoted exclusively to them.

Homemade Kinds

Modern bookplates are either printed through the commercial process printing or with wood or linoleum blocks, or by etching. Some are hand colored even as the old ones done in imitation of the illuminated manuscript style. However they do not have to be professionally made, but can be printed at home with linoleum blocks. A good idea and a little work will produce a plate such as any book-lover prizes.

They can range in subject from a single figure for children through rather virile subjects for men and boys, to more decorative ones for women and girls. Among those made by Jessiejo Eckford, a southwestern artist, for her very small friends are owls, roosters, and dogs. Then she has chosen a burning candle with an open book for one boy, and a pine tree and lake scene for another boy who loves the out-of-doors, a sailing ship for a girl in her teens, and a lovely little print of yucca against a cloud swept sky for a girl in college. For herself she has done an elephant as she collects elephants and also puts them on hooked rugs, lamp shades, water spigots, in fact, anywhere and everywhere.

Simple usable bookplates can be made by anyone. If you can draw, so much the better, but if you can't don't let that stop you. Because you can find plenty of illustrations in magazines to give you ideas, and you can even trace the illustrations if you are using the print only for yourself. And what about your photographs? Surely there are scenes and still life compositions among them which could be adapted to a block print. The more practice you have, too, the better you will know what designs can be done in black and white.

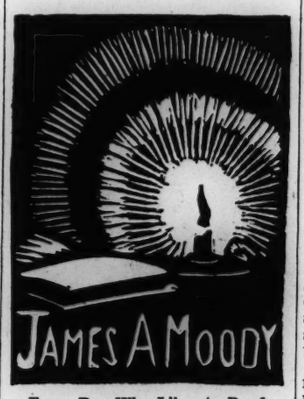
Not Expensive

The process is not expensive, and can be exceedingly inexpensive. It varies according to the tools you purchase. The best gouging tools come in a five dollar collection, but there is also a seventy-five cent set which is usable. Of course, you can just use a pen knife, though this is not as satisfactory. You need linoleum, too, which can be purchased at an art store. However they may charge you a good deal for it, so if you plan to do many blocks, you would do better to buy some by the yard. Get the kind that has an unpainted surface.

How to Do It

First of all trace your design onto the block, being sure to reverse it—especially since you have included printing—so that when printed on the paper it will come out right side up. Then with your gouging tools clean out the parts of the design which will show up white in the print. Do it slowly so that your hand will not slip and mar the block. You will need to make a trial print to see if your cutting has been clean. Then, after correcting any ragged places, you are ready to start in printing in earnest.

The paper to be used is gummed on one side and can be obtained at paper houses, printers and at some art goods stores. The ink comes in tubes and is called printers' ink. It dries out quickly, so don't buy it too long before you are to use it. Now you will need a piece of glass about ten inches square on which to do your inking. Squeeze out some of the ink onto this glass and carefully cover a small inking roller. Then cover your block by running the inked roller over it several times. Ink your block well before each printing.



For a Boy Who Likes to Read

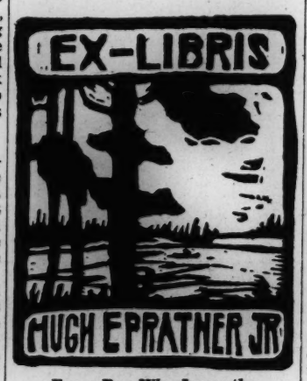
Printing Your Plate

Next take out your press. (This is a small hand press not very expensive to buy. Some art departments rent them, too.) Place a small piece of blotter in the press, then your paper, gummed side down on top of the blotter. Put the well-inked block on the paper. Then turn your press as far as it will go. Presto, you have a print! And, incidentally, people without presses sit on their blocks to print them!

After each session of printing the block, roller, and glass plate must be thoroughly cleaned with naptha.

Bookplates are really a good deal of fun to make. Once the process has been learned the novice may also turn his talents to mailing labels bearing his name, or to Christmas cards. However, a slight change in technique is needed for the latter, since cards are not printed on gummed paper and therefore the paper must be wet when printed. The younger generation would no doubt enjoy designing their own valentines. In fact, there are any number of uses to which linoleum block printing can be put.

D. J.



For a Boy Who Loves the Out-of-Doors

A Yucca Against Cloud-Swept Sky for a Girl in College

Soil Improvement at Small Cost

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As garden lovers, there are several things we can do in small areas to improve the richness of our garden plots. Not always is it a question of making the soil richer. Often there is the problem of making a too-heavy, clayey soil more easily worked. Let us consider a few of the common types of soil which can be readily improved.

* * *

Light, sandy types of soil need more humus matter. Sandy soils will not produce either flowers or vegetables without an unreasonable and constantly applied food supply. The reason is that there is a lack of decayed vegetable matter, humus, to hold the water. And unless there is water, the food cannot be taken by the tiny, feeding rootlets.

If the garden plot is very light, have a two-inch layer of heavy clay soil spread over it. If this is done for two or three seasons, as it is successively ploughed or spaded in, the soil will gradually change to a heavier consistency. If one's garden plot is light loam, spread a layer of leaves and compost over it. If there is a farmer within easy distance, and one can purchase well-rotted manure at a reasonable price, nothing is better for all types of soil. Throughout the northeast there are many large poultry farms and often one can secure poultry litter at a reasonable price. Make certain, however, that peat moss has been used as litter. Otherwise, if grasses and straw have been used, the litter will be filled with weed seeds.

* * *

One gardener, whose soil was average loam when the garden was begun several years ago, has annually enriched the soil by engaging a boy to bring wheelbarrow loads of leaf mold from a near-by woods. This black, decaying leaf mold is excellent humus matter for all types of soil.

If the garden spot is heavy clay soil, an inch or two of light, sandy loam should be spread over the area annually for a few years. This light loam, plus humus in the form of fertilizers, compost or leaf mold, will lighten the soil. Sometimes the question is asked if a gardener has a choice of very light soil or very heavy soil, which is the better over a period of years? Usually it is better to use the heavier soil if the drainage is good. The heavy soil can be improved, and one will have lovelier flowers and more satisfactory growth than on lighter soils.

H. S. P.

Is Your Neckline Becoming?

Chats in Self-Styling—4

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Faces are set off by necklines a good deal as jewels are set off by mountings. According to the shape, size, color and character of a gem is its mounting designed, and so the form of a face, the contour of the throat and the planes of the head should determine the type of neckline to be worn.

The face is the dominant theme in this trio, for it is expressive and responsive; we question it and are answered. We want to make it as beautiful as possible, and if it has defects, to correct them.

In achieving this, certain rules are important—although at times we cannot follow them literally. They are founded on obvious facts. A short face, for instance, can be made to appear longer by a deep V-shaped neckline. A long face achieves apparent abbreviation by a rounded contour at the throat. A square jaw is subdued by an oval décolletage.

Yet, logical as these observations are, they break down at times. They break down when face, neck and head are not all of the same type and when, considered together, they compose a unit which is not a repetition of the contour of the face alone. A long face, for example, may be set on a short neck, and the breadth of the head may be a trifle disharmonious with the slender physiognomy.

In such a composite silhouette which factor should determine the neckline? We have said that the face is of paramount interest, which would seem to answer the question; but because what would have been becoming to it had throat and head conformed to its character, will be found unbecoming in view of their failure to do so, we are confronted by a complex problem, and one which is best solved by the trial and error method in front of a mirror.

The writer has found that an asymmetrical neckline is most often the answer, for by this means attention can be drawn, at various points, away from the disharmonies. For instance, in the example cited, the short neck can be lengthened by a line that slopes away diagonally from the left side of the throat past the center of the chest to a point at the right. The collar or drapery used to soften this line needs to be absolutely flat so as not to huddle the throat; but at the termination a long, soft bow, perhaps passing through a slash in the frock, and stressed by a colorful ornament, would tend to draw attention away from the broad head by setting up a rivalry with it. To shorten a little the pointed face, three short strands of pearls or beads could be worn at the base of the throat.

With a short face, long neck and narrow head to contend with, it is possible to use successfully two planes at the throat. To lengthen the face, try a V-shaped plastron or vestee, but round them off at the throat, rather snugly and perhaps with a high fold, to shorten the neck and harmonize it better with the face. Then, to offset the narrow head, use wide, flaring revers.

I. C.

Another Chat in Self-Styling Will Follow Soon

Pattern

Mending curtains
Or weaving rose point lace—
What does it matter,
So I hold the grace
Of the pattern?

REBA MAHAN STEVENS

A Box for Silver

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A small sized suit box and cover, one put inside of the other, for strength and covered with attractive cretonne on the outside and some soft velvet on the inside, will make a useful and attractive box in which to keep extra silver.

A couple of baggage handles can first be stitched firmly to the opposite sides of the box. Then twist material closely around these and sew it snugly to the box, the cretonne being arranged to make a neat job. After this is done the material can either be pasted flatly all around the outside or it can be frilled on by having top and bottom of a long piece gathered, then fitted to the sides, all around.

A velvet lining fitted with edges turned in and pasted to sides and bottom inside the box completes the work.

It is most convenient to carry this box to the sink where silver is being dried and there place it without any more handling. This box is convenient also to carry to the table and from it take the silver needed for each meal. Thus from box to table and from dish cloth to box, many extra movements, and possibly steps, can be saved.

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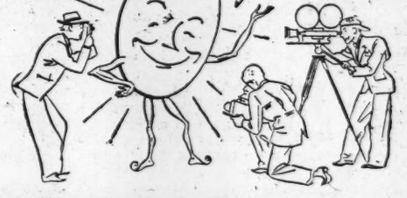

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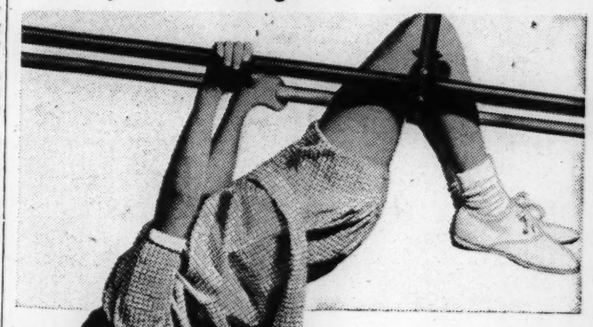

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You Might Like to Try—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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Seating the members of the family in other than their accustomed places at the table . . . gives them a new point of view.

Adding a couple of bouillon cubes to pep up flat-tasting gravies.

Using your broiler pan filled with dampened sphagnum moss as a base for an exotic array of vines, pansies, and daisies centered with a small gazing ball.

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Plaid toweling for breakfast table runners.

F. P. A.

Luncheon Tea Dinner

RESTAURANTS and TEA ROOMS advertised in The Christian Science Monitor make delightful places to entertain your friends. They appreciate your patronage and are most glad to serve you.

"Is This Golf?"

FRANK had often urged me to take up golf, but I was presumably too busy and believed, moreover, that I could not afford it. Still, Frank was persistent. He assured me it would be enjoyable and promised to teach me,—right in my own back yard! As I had always responded inwardly to the beauties of the fields, the woods, and the sheltering hills left behind in my boyhood home, my dexterous friend finally overcame all my objections by persuading me that golf was the one certain means of becoming reacquainted with them.

So under Frank's apt tutelage I practised driving knitted puffballs from an improvised tee, located in the vacant lot adjacent, to a convenient blank wall of our house. Then we cut the front lawn as closely as possible, put an empty can down into the ground in the center, and practised putting into it. That's how I learned to play golf. But not until the next spring did the opportunity come to play our first twosome on a regular course.

* * *

WHAT WAS NATURE'S own creation in sunshine and weather, proved an off day at the golf club. Even the caddies had not put in an appearance. While teeing my ball, following Frank's excellent drive, I volunteered that that was an interesting patch of woods on our right. But the response was, that I must be sure to keep my head down.

"Did a river run through those trees?"

"Never mind that now. Left arm straight and eyes on the ball."

"What a glorious day!"

"Now, young fellow, keep your mind on the game and the day will take care of itself."

Then I remembered: swing back slowly, pivot freely on the left foot, let the club-head do the work, watch the spot where the ball was—after you've hit it. And I did! Off it sailed—straight for fifty, sixty, seventy yards—and then the wind or something got hold of it, and it began to turn to the right in a beautiful arc. Right, did I say? Yes, right on into that glorious, green, living patch of woods.

A slice, Frank called it.

"Better mark the spot where it went in, and if you can't play it, throw it out and count one," he said.

* * *

I HAD NO IDEA which tree it was that the ball was near. I knew only that it went into that woods. And so did I. What beautiful growing things were here! It's too late for the May flowers, but over there is a patch of trilliums, stately, firm, and white. And two red ones! Nodding their heads in friendly greeting, they beckoned closer attention. Each leaf, every blossom told me their thrilling, age-old story and pointed the way to other wonders just beyond the underbrush by the big hollow tree. There, carpeting the domed cathedral, and reflecting on shiny umbrellas the speckled light of a climbing sun, nestled a whole family of May apples.

But was it too late for violets? Perhaps not. What inward response they would bring! Beyond that big boulder was a likely place. Maybe I would find my ball in the shade there. Ball, indeed! As I looked, the world suddenly became blue with violets! Big tall ones, growing up through the grass in thousands. Veritable pansies they were for size. I had believed my boyhood woods not to be surpassed for violet profusion, but this necessary acknowledgment of defeat was rarest victory.

I had excitedly picked a few and put them through a button-hole in my sports shirt, when something gleamed in the line of vision just over the swaying wild-grape vines in the shaded edge of a clearing. Quickly circling them, I realized discovery. A giant Jack-in-the-pulpit, the pride of the forest! On bended knee I put my ear close to his chancel, and rolled the club-shaped spadix gently between my thumb and fingers. His crisp sermon seemed to say. "Backward, turn backward, O time, in thy flight."

* * *

FENCE CLIMBING had been a major in my early curriculum, and I was astride an old-fashioned split-rail creation, when my instructor's call indicated his uninvited proximity. Avoiding the thickest of wild cucumbers and bittersweet, he approached, eyed my button-hole of violets and said, "Is this golf? Your ball went in at the other end and I've been over there looking for both it and you. Come along now, there's a foursome coming through us and we'll get ready for your next shot when they're out of range. Where's your golf bag?"

We found it where I hadn't found the May flowers, but the ball was gone. Swallowed up perhaps by the gnomes and elfs. I knew that out of courtesy some attention must be devoted to the game, and I played my second shot, counting three from the edge of the woods. But I lost count before reaching the green.

Then while preparing to hole out, Frank suggested that my putting stance was wrong. His counsel bade me hold my feet closer together, my nose directly over the ball, point my left elbow at the cup, and swing the putter smoothly,—just hard enough. Wasn't that an oriole singing? Yes, it surely was. The putt missed by four feet and rolled on toward the yawning edge of a sand trap. There it was! Sitting on a stray branch of the elm tree just over the ridge! No, no, not the ball, the oriole. He was piping away merrily and, as I watched, his mate flew to join him. It took four more putts before the ball dropped wearily into the cup. Of course, I had no idea of my count. "Give me ten, and I'll try to do better."

* * *

AT THE NEXT approach my ball was close up under the lip of a deep sand trap, and as I came to examine the lie, a killdeer flew off her nest in the tall grass on the bunker's rise. A delightful find! Four little eggs in plain sight. And what skilful workmanship the nest revealed! But, ah me! How to get the ball out of its nest was my problem. But we haven't space or language for that here.

Later, a badly hooked ball made a loud "kerplunk" in the river. The faculty said I was pressing. Within three feet of the edge it was clearly visible and could be raked in with the midiron. Still, not until our erstwhile "professional" appeared over the top five minutes later did I do so, for I had come upon a school of the most interesting tadpoles, wiggling about in the warm, shallow water. On some of the larger ones the hind legs were beginning to appear, and the tail had shortened perceptibly.

I was under way again, only to be distracted at the green by a bob-white's whistle. We heard several after that, and also saw a small flock of wild canaries. Then a drive was spoiled by an argument between two bluejays. Time was also taken out to watch a kingfisher who perched on a branch of a dead tree that the spring freshet had washed away from the shore. Regal, motionless, and chiseled he sat, but the unwelcome urge of the game left no record of a dive, nor of his call.

* * *

BUT GOLF CANNOT conquer me, any more than I shall conquer it. My first was a memorable game, and Frank has not ceased to talk about it. Eighty-nine was his final score—mine, just figures, lots of them.

Nevertheless, I am gradually developing the technique, although never do I play for the pleasure of the game alone, nor solely for a score. Golf brings to me all the beauties of nature, the freedom and exhilaration of the fields, rivers, woods, and hills that the small boy whom I once was enjoyed so much. But I know many who are learning to play only golf.

A. F. E.

Orient

I DO not need at this moment
To own a priceless oriental painting,
Because through the wide-open window
A full round silver moon is resting,
Shining from behind pointed fir trees;
And the straight lines of fleecy clouds
Are parallel bars
Skimming across quiet immensity.

MABEL A. BEEKEN

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By Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS: *A Painting by George Inness*

INNESS was always interested in painting a mood as well as a subject, and the mood, while his own, was always represented as a mood of nature. This picture radiates peace and quiet. It is dramatic, but not ostentatiously so. It expresses great distance and space, and the height of skies with sun-edged clouds. The long shallow valley is particularly well painted, making one feel the hidden farms that are betrayed only by occasional glimpses where the sun strikes a mown field.

Inness was a romantic landscape painter, and the most versatile and prolific that America has seen. Born in 1825, he did not seem to fit into the usual scheme of things, and was not understood at school. His father set him up in a grocery at the age of fourteen, but he did not make a go of that either, which is hardly to be wondered at. Then he was apprenticed to an engraver and finally studied painting with a French landscape painter of no particular note, who happened to be in New York at the time. At last Inness had found himself, and he devoted himself with passionate intensity to recording his impressions of nature.

He travelled in Europe a great deal, and lived for some time in Italy. There is no doubt that he was very much impressed with the work of the French painters of the Barbizon school, but his work is truly individual, and does not resemble that of any one of them. There is also little doubt that his admiration for their work had much to do with the shaping of his own way of working.

Although Inness was familiar with Europe and loved it, he was principally interested in expressing the drama of the landscape of his own country. For a long time he had a struggle to make his living, but gradually attracted the attention of discriminating collectors and became successful and prosperous. Now his work is represented in the greatest collections of the country. To Inness this world was an intensely beautiful place, and he painted it with such enthusiasm that he made its beauty understandable to others.

One gallery of the Art Institute of Chicago is devoted to Inness's work,—the gift of Edward B. Butler, one of the trustees. This picture is from the Butler Collection.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

The Inside Passage

IF YOU live in Alaska, as I have many years, the beauty and wonder of this gateway to the North will always stay with you; and you'll re-wind the picture in your mind and often run it backwards, like a film of beauty once seen, never to be forgotten. But if you are a settler in Alaska, the Inside Passage will come to mean much more than merely beauty. . . .

If you have no love at all for beauty touched with strangeness, then I advise you to stay away from the Inside Passage, for beauty's summer home is surely here. I know that there are many lovelier individual bits throughout the world; but nowhere, that I know, can you find any picture drawn on so vast a scale, so day-unto-day in uttering its speech. I've made this journey many times, in summer, fall, and winter. But of the summer passage north I've always carried back the same impression—of long and restful halcyon days full of a continuing sense of drifting, out and away, above the world, removed from it—as though afloat on poised gray wings of snowy-breasted gulls, like those which follow us today in countless gliding escort. You sit before your cabin door as though upon the top deck of the world.—From "Uncle Sam's Attic," by MARY LEE DAVIS. (Boston: Wilde.)

Rhythm

SCARLET and gold
the dry leaves whirl
like the flying skirts
of a dancing girl.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

In the Company of the Great

IT MAY seem superfluous to urge the pleasures of reading nowadays, when almost everyone is in some sense a reader. But the term "reading" may be used to describe two utterly different things. Reading may be just an aimless recreation . . . when it connotes the skimming of the daily or weekly newspaper and the light products of the periodical press, the consumption of "novelettes" and "dreadfuls" (largely superseded now by the motion picture), or of the favorites of the circulating library. Doubtless all this is reading, but our concern is rather with the appreciation and enjoyment of books of permanent worth; with reading as literature, and with literature as an instrument, and probably the most important instrument, of mental culture. Even a newspaper may be read properly, and with a mental plan, and the reading of newspapers is, indeed, important to one's mental equipment; here, however, we are concerned with books.

Books are divisible into two broad classes, the literature of power and the literature of knowledge; that is to say, they may be either inspiring or informing. Some, of course, may be both. Charles Lamb more drastically divided them into books and *biblia a-biblia*, books that are not books, or, as we may say, books which are primarily "tools"—of which this Guide may be taken as an example. We may read, therefore, either to "improve our minds" in the truest sense or to gain information.

Without books we are, properly speaking, illiterate. An "illiterate" person may be compared to one living or existing in a narrow daily round in some secluded hamlet, whose mental outlook is bounded by his immediate vision, whose acquaintance is limited to the gossips of the village, and his interests to the petty topics of every day; knowing little of the past, recking not of the future, with a mind "vacant of our glorious gains," and but dimly aware of the great pageant of life around him.

On the other hand, a "literate" person, in our sense, is one to whom "the freedom of the city" in the widest degree has been granted, who frequents the greatest company of the age, converses freely with philosophers, poets, scientists, historians, artists, and statesmen, and is alive to the thought and work, the interests and discoveries of his fellow-men. But if we are to be admitted to that great company, we must fit ourselves to understand and profit by it. As Ruskin, in *Sesame and Lilies*, says: "Do you ask to be the companion of nobles? Make yourself noble, and you shall be. Do you long for the conversation of the wise? Learn to understand it, and you shall hear it. But on other terms?—No!"—From "What Books Shall I Read?" by FRANCIS K. W. DRURY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Overcoming the Belief of Disease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NINETEEN centuries ago Christ Jesus proved that any type of disease can be overcome through spiritual means. He revealed the truth that God, divine Mind, is the Healer of disease and all other discordant conditions. Religionists have accepted his teaching that sin can be overcome by prayer; but until the discovery of Christian Science comparatively few had seen that he treated disease and sin in the same way.

Christ Jesus healed disease and sin by recognizing their unreality and realizing the perfection of God and of man, in His image and likeness. One who with this thought before him studies the accounts of Jesus' overcoming of disease and sin will see that, regardless of the nature of the disease or the sin, the Master attributed no reality to it. To the man with the withered hand he said (Mark 3:5), "Stretch forth thine hand." To the woman taken in adultery he said (John 8:11), "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more." To the impotent man by the pool of Bethesda he said (John 5:8), "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk." To the woman who was a sinner he said (Luke 7:48), "Thy sins are forgiven." Only the realization that man is perfect, even as the Father is perfect, and the knowledge that disease and sin are unreal could have enabled him so to speak and heal.

On page 176 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "All disease is the result of education, and disease can carry its ill-effects no farther than mortal mind maps out the way." The patient who thus accepts sickness as real, suffers in accordance with his thinking.

If a temptation to steal presented itself, an honest person would reject it. And one should as certainly reject a temptation to be sick. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 381), "Be no more willing to suffer the illusion that you are sick or that some disease is developing in the system, than you are to yield to a sinful temptation on the ground that sin has its necessities."

A man who for many years had been an earnest church worker became ill. He had known of others who had been healed through Christian Science, so he decided he would turn to it for healing. He asked a Christian Science practitioner to help him, and was quickly healed. The practitioner pointed out to him that the master Christian treated sickness and sin in the same manner. Some months after his healing this man met the practitioner and joyfully acknowledged that he had himself proved the truth in healing both sickness and sin.

Men have believed that God for some wise purpose sometimes sends sickness. Christ Jesus never taught that God caused or permitted sickness. He never admitted that disease was incurable, for he knew that disease is error of belief. He said of the woman whom he had healed who "was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself" (Luke 13:11) that Satan had bound her. Let us then see sickness as having no legitimate cause, but as the result of fear or error, and deny its seeming reality even as we deny a mistake in a mathematical problem.

Sickness is not supported by law, for God, divine Love, is the only Lawmaker. God's law supports health. Sickness is no part of God's plan for man, for God is all-loving, all-wise; and certainly in the plan of an all-wise, all-loving Father there can be only continuous good for His children. Let us earnestly deny any suggestion of sickness. Denying sickness and contending persistently for health and harmony, we overcome our fear of and belief in sickness.

How wonderful it is to learn that God is perfect, that He is unchanging, omnipotent Love, and that man is created in His likeness! Holding steadfastly to these glorious truths we can deny any evidence of imperfection and demonstrate health.

What joy comes to us when we learn that as the Bible reveals, God is our Life, since God is the only Life, or consciousness, and that everything real is beautiful, unchanging, harmonious! How grateful we are to learn that man, our true selfhood, lives, moves, and has his being in perfect Life, eternally expresses it and therefore is always joyous and free, conscious of perpetual individuality, health, and holiness! With these facts uppermost in our thought we can reject any evidence of disease as false and unreal, and thus overcome it.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Slimības pieņēmuma pārvarēšana

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

DEVIŅPADSMIT gadu simteņus atpakaļ Kristus Jēzus pierādīja, ka katrs slimības veids var tikt pārvarēts ar garīgiem līdzekļiem. Viņš atklāja patiesību, ka Dievs, dievišķīgais Prāts, ir slimības un visu citu nesaskanīgu stāvokļu Dziedinātājs. Reliģiozi cilvēki ir pieņēmuši viņa mācību, ka grēku var pārvarēt ar lūgšanas palīdzību; bet līdz Kristīgās Zinātnes atklāšanai samērā nedaudzi bija redzējuši, ka viņš pret slimību un grēku izturējās vienlīdzīgi.

Kristus Jēzus dziedināja slimību un grēku ar to, ka atzina viņu neīstenību un īstenoja Dieva un cilvēka, kas ir Viņa attēlā un līdzībā, pilnību. Tas, kurš paturot šo domu prātā studē stāstus par to, kā Jēzus pārvarējis slimību un grēku, redzēs, ka, neskatoties uz slimības vai grēka dabu, Meistars nepieskīra tiem nekādu īstenību. Cilvēkam ar nokaltušo roku viņš sacīja (Mark 3:5): "Izstiep savu roku." Uz sievu, pienāktu laulības pārkāpšanā, ciņš sacīja (Jāņa 8:11): "Arī es tevi nepazudinu: ej' un negrēko vairs." Slimajam vīram pie Betezdas dīķa viņš sacīja (Jāņa 5:8): "Celies, nem savu gultu un staigā." Un sievai, kas bija grēciniece, viņš sacīja (Luk. 7:48): "Tev tavi grēki piedoti." Vienīgi īstenošana, ka cilvēks ir pilnīgs, tāpat kā tas Tēvs ir pilnīgs, un zināšana, ka slimība un grēks ir neīsti, varēja darīt viņu spējīgu tā runāt un dziedināt.

176. lpp. iekš "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) Mary Baker Eddy raksta: "Visas slimības ir audzināšanas rezultāts, un slimība nevar savas launās sekas nest tālāk nekā mirstīgais prāts tai iezīmē ceļu." Slimnieks, kurš tādejādi atzīst slimību par īstu, cieš saskaņā ar savu domāšanu.

Ja kādam uzmāktos kārdinājums zagt,—godīgs cilvēks to noraidītu. Un tikpat noteikti cilvēkam vajadzētu noraidīt kārdinājumu būt slimam. Mrs. Eddy raksta (tur pat 381. lpp.): "Tikpat nelabprāt pacieti illūziju, ka tu esi slims, vai ka kāda slimība attīstas organismā, kā tu nepadodies grēcīgai kārdināšanai uz tā pamata, ka grēkam ir sava nepieciešamība."

Kāds vīrs, kas ilgus gadus bija bijis centīgs baznīcas darbinieks, saslima. Viņš pazina cilvēkus, kas bija izdziedināti ar Kristīgās Zinātnes palīdzību, tādēļ viņš nolēma griesties pie tās dēļ dziedināšanas. Viņš lūdza kādu Kristīgās Zinātnes praktizētāju palīdzēt viņam un drīz bija izdziedināts. Praktizētājs viņam norādīja, ka Kristīguma meistars pret slimību un grēku izturējās vienlīdzīgi. Dažus mēnešus pēc savas izdziedināšanas šis vīrs sastapa praktizētāju un priecīgi paziņoja, ka arī viņš pats esot pierādījis patiesību abu, kā climības tā grēka, dziedināšanā.

Cilvēki ir ticējuši, ka Dievs ar kādu gudru nolūku dažreiz uzsūta slimību. Kristus Jēzus nekad nav mācījis, ka Dievs ir par cēloni vai pieļauj slimību. Viņš nekad nepielaida, ka slimība ir nedziedināma, jo viņš zināja, ka slimība ir pieņēmuma malds. Par sievu, kuŗu viņš bija izdziedinājis un kuŗa "bija savilkta un nemaz nevarēja taisni atliekties" (Luk. 13:11), viņš sacīja, ka Sātans viņu bija saistījis. Tad nu uzlūkosim slimību kā tādu, kam nav likumīga pamata, bet gan kā baiļu un maldu iznākumu, un noliegsim tās šķietāmo īstenību, tāpat kā mēs noliedzam kļūdu matēmatiskā problēmā.

Slimību neuztura likums, jo Dievs, dievišķīgā Mīlestība, ir vienīgais Likumdevējs. Dieva likums uztura veselību. Slimība neietilpst Dieva plānā par cilvēku, jo Dievs ir vismilošs, visgudrs: un vismilošā, visgudra Tēva plānā patiešām var būt vienīgi nemitīgs labums Viņa bērniem. Noliegsim nopietni ikkatru slimības sugestiju. Noliedzot slimību un neatkāpīgi apliecirot veselību un harmoniju, mēs pārvaram bailes no slimības un pieņēmumu par slimību.

Cik brīniški ir mācīties saprast, ka Dievs ir pilnīgs, ka Viņš ir nemainīga, visspēcīga Mīlestība un ka cilvēks ir radīts Viņa līdzībā! Turoties neatlaidīgi pie šīm cildenām patiesībām, mēs varam noliegt ikkatru nepilnības aizmiedzamību un demonstrēt veselību.

Kāds prieks nāk pie mums, kad mēs mācamies, ka, kā Bībele to atklāj, Dievs ir mūsu Dzīvība, tāpēc, ka Dievs ir vienīgā Dzīvība jeb apziņa, un ka viss īstais ir skaists, nemainīgs, harmonisks! Ar kādu pateicību mēs mācamies, ka cilvēks, mūsu patiesā patība, dzīvo, kustas un tam ir sava esamība pilnīgajā Dzīvībā, tas nemitīgi to izpauž un tādēļ vienmēr ir priecīgs, brīvs, apzinādamies nepārtraukto individualitāti, veselību un svētumu! Ja šie fakti ir pārsvarā mūsu domāšanā, mēs varam noraidīt ikkatru slimības aizmiedzamību kā maldīgu un neīstu un tā to pārvarēt.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Denmark's Deer Park

SENSITIVENESS to beauty, which Grundtvig hoped to quicken in Danish hearts, is nowhere more charmingly expressed than in their appreciation of their forests. From early spring when the first leaves cast a lozenged pattern on the carpet of white anenomes below, through the summer when those same leaves spread into a canopy between earth and sky, to the autumn when the sunlight filters through them as through stained-glass windows upon their grey trunks, smooth and straight and evenly ranged or grouped as pillars in a cathedral, the beech woods are the joy of every Dane.

To go on a Sunday in summer to the great Deer Park (Dyrehaven) a few miles north of Copenhagen is a revelation not only of a beech-wood forest more extensive and more beautiful than any other in Europe, but of the uses—aesthetic, scientific, and social—of such a forest. The four or five square miles of what were once the Royal Hunting Grounds stretch in grassy glades between groves of beeches, soften into moss beneath the grey trunks, extend in aisles beneath the groined arches of limbs finely moulded as carved stone. There is apparently no end to these aisles—these superb, grouped clusters of trees, no measurement of meadows blowing with wild flowers, no counting of the deer which, white and black and brown, drift across the patches of white sunlight and dissolve into the black and brown shadows beyond. People stroll along the roadways and foot-paths, they stretch under the trees and sleep or read, they spread out picnic luncheons, they pet the deer. In the winter they toboggan, in the autumn they have paper chases. And so vast is this lofty solitude that a hundred thousand people do not crowd it—do not even mar its tranquillity. A hundred thousand people are permitted to enter without charge and to go where they wish and to do what they will—to pick wild flowers, to nurse their babies, and court their sweethearts—without a single prohibitory sign or a single policeman. And not one injures a tree, frightens a deer, commits improprieties, or leaves trash behind! Since all observe a rational code of behavior, all enjoy absolute freedom.—From "Denmark," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Viking. London: Faber & Faber.)

Roads

MAIN highways stretch from sun to sun,
Speeding a headlong cavalcade
Forever bearing down upon
Tomorrows yet unmade.

But sheltered in some hilly fold
The back roads wind through rutted clay
Where unmolested farmsteads hold
Counsel with yesterday.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

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In the World of Sport — Southeastern Football — Canadian Athletes Named

Football Form Prevailing In Southeastern

Southeastern Conference Football

College	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Alabama	2	0	0	79	7	1.000
Vanderbilt	2	0	0	19	6	1.000
Auburn	2	1	0	54	7	1.000
Louisiana St.	2	0	1	38	7	.667
Georgia Tech	1	0	1	32	21	.500
Mississippi St	1	0	1	21	46	.500
Tennessee	1	0	1	39	14	.500
Florida	1	0	2	34	33	.333
Tulane	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Mississippi	0	0	1	0	13	.000
Sewanee	0	0	3	0	118	.000
Kentucky	0	0	2	0	44	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29 — Four championship games are scheduled for this week end in the Southeastern Conference football race; but it is not expected that they will figure greatly in determining the teams which will finish the year in the upper places of the conference. Alabama meets Kentucky, Vanderbilt plays Georgia Tech, Tennessee meets Georgia and Tulane plays Mississippi. It is Georgia's first appearance in the championship race and the showing made by the southern Bulldog will be watched with great interest. Unless there is a decided upset Alabama, Vanderbilt and Tulane should enter their November contests with one more victory to the credit of each.

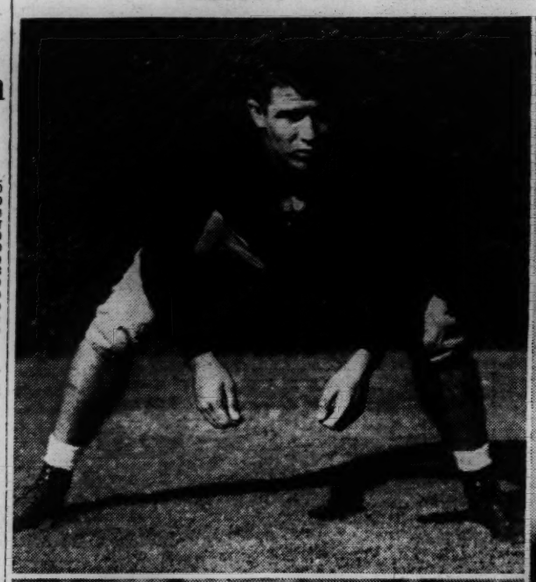
Form seems to be prevailing in this conference to a greater degree than in any of the other conferences. Alabama and Vanderbilt have shown marked consistency in their games to date and there is every reason to expect them to come down to their crucial game undefeated. Alabama took the game against George Washington last Saturday as a breather and won by 19 to 0, while Vanderbilt was disposing of Louisiana State by the margin of a point-after-touchdown. It was the first time this year that State has been scored on. Vanderbilt should dispose of Georgia Tech without much difficulty, while Kentucky should not seriously challenge the 'Bamans.

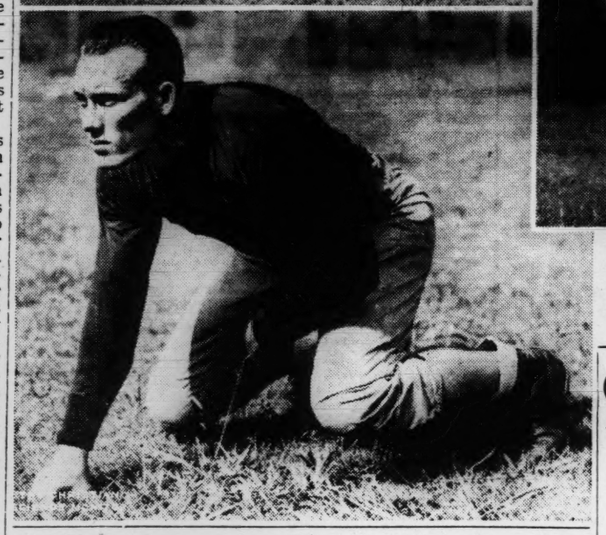
In the five games it has played to date Georgia has scored 112 points against 14. Its only defeat was at the hands of Holy Cross when the Crackers lost by the point-after. Tennessee has but one blot on its shield and that was a 14-to-7 defeat at the hands of Alabama. Maj. R. R. Neyland is making progress at Knoxville and his team should finish well up in the race. The defeat of Tulane last Saturday by North Carolina by a score of 13 to 0, while it does not figure in the championship race, shows that the former can hardly expect to finish among the leaders this year. It has already been held to a tie by Auburn. Ole Miss has lost its only championship game to date, Louisiana State being the team to defeat it. Last Saturday Olde Miss furnished one of the most remarkable stunts in its game against Ouachita, in fact according to reports from University, Miss., it is only the second time it has occurred in a football game. Capt. Frank M. "Bruiser" Kinard, who is Ole Miss's candidate for all-America tackle this year, kicked off, sprinted down the field and fell on the ball for a touchdown. Then he kicked the point after, thus scoring seven points on one play unassisted. The other player credited with making such a record was Homer Hazel, all-America back at Rutgers in 1923.

Lobert Is Reappointed

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—President Gerry Nugent announced last night reappointment of Honus Lobert as coach of the Phillies ball club for 1938. It will be his fourth season.

Active on Southeastern Grids





Upper Left—Quinton Lumpkin '39, Georgia Center. Above—John D. Andrews '38, Tulane's Great Plunging Fullback. Lower Left—Capt. Frank M. "Bruiser" Kinard '38, Mississippi Tackle

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Page Leads U. S. Women Golfers

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page now definitely stands at the top of our American golfers of the fair sex, but just how long she can retain that position against the oncoming horde of junior players still in their teens is decidedly open to question. The Greensboro (N. C.) player has only a few years of tournament play to her credit, but the juniors are right behind her, with one or two already treading at her heels, according to the records of the past season.

In addition to her victory in the National amateur at Memphis, in which she also was the medalist in the preliminary medal-play rounds, she won the North and South tourney at Pinehurst, and followed it with a victory at Southern Pines, completing the 36 hole round in 157.

Immediately following her comes the best of the younger players, Patty Berg, of Minneapolis, Minn., who was runner-up for the championship, and has been the contender or winner in most of the other important events of the season. Miss Berg, though only 19, has had a record for several seasons and has been devoting herself to golf with such assiduity during the past season that her home town has seen her but seldom. From Jan. 17, when she started her tour at Augusta, Ga., with a medal victory of 240 for 54 holes, she won at Miami-Biltmore, Coral Gables; Palm Beach, Fla., and then at Aiken, S. C., though she was beaten twice by Kathryn Hemphill, of Columbia, S. C.—at the Charlotte Harbor Championship of Champions at Punta Gorda, and at the Florida East Coast Championship, at St. Augustine. Miss Hemphill also defeated Marion Miley in the South Atlantic championship at Ormond Beach.

Trio from West and South

Following Miss Berg, though hardly yet up to her standing, and those of the leaders of more maturity, there are at least a dozen players who are headed for careers, if the reports of the past season are considered with Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta; Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, and Helen Hoffman, of Salt Lake City, the best at the National title tourney. Miss Jameson, a student at University of Texas, won the Southern championship four years ago, and now she is Trans-Mississippi champion. Miss Hoffman, now a student at Wasatch College, Denver, won the Utah championship two years ago, and has established new women's records at most of the courses in her home state, although still in her teens.

California, always prominent in sports for women, sent a group of four to Memphis, all in their teens, Barbara Ranson, Peggy Graham, Clara Callender and Mary Morse, while Virginia Fox, from Hershey, and Helen Siegel, of Philadelphia, were the best of the eastern golfers. Lily Harper, from Virginia Beach, Va.; Anna Thompson, Fort Worth, Texas, and Janet Shock, Dayton, Ohio, were also under 20.

This brings out very clearly the growth of the game among the younger players all through the outlying parts of the country; but it accentuates even more the weakening grasp of the game in the East. There was not a single representative from the Boston sector and the representatives from the metropolitan district failed to produce a single newcomer of even fair performance.

Of the others, in addition to Mrs. Page and Miss Hemphill, outside of the younger generation, who took prominent places at Memphis and throughout the season, Marion Miley, Louisville, Ky.; Dorothy Traung, San Francisco; Jean Bauer and Helen Dettweiler, of Washington, D. C., were the best contenders.

Youth will also be prominent among horsewomen before long, if the record list of juvenile contenders for the exclusively juvenile events at the National Horse Show next week at Madison Square Garden indicates anything. No less than 104 riders of less than 17 years, a record for all time, are listed for the two trophies offered for them, the "Good Hands" Trophy, presented on behalf of the A. S. P. C. A., the promoter of the event, and the "Alfred B. Maclay Horsemanship Trophy," for youthful jumpers who have qualified for the championship by performances at other shows this season.

There are 80 entries for the Good Hands, and 44 for the Horsemanship, with Florence Dorothea Taylor the junior on the list, Kenilworth Club, of Rye, N. Y., leads the qualifiers in the jumping contest, with nine listed entries. All these events will be held on Saturday, which has been selected as "Children's Day" in the show, and will also include several important pony classes.

Though naturally the majority of the competitors come from the suburbs of New York City, there will be a distinctly National aspect to the events, as Good Hands entrants include Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Georgia, Illinois, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia and South Carolina. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and Virginia are sending youthful jumpers.

E. Ralph Greenleaf Has High-Run Record of 96

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—E. Ralph Greenleaf, of New York, regained the high-run record in the world's pocket billiard championships last night after George Kelly and Willie Mosconi, both of Philadelphia, had held the honor for a few hours each.

Greenleaf, who established a high of 59 during the first day of play in the round-robin tourney, came through a brilliant 96 run while overwhelming Onofrio Lauri, of Brooklyn, 125 to 27, in 17 innings.

A scant two hours earlier Mosconi had rattled off a string of 83 in beating Joe Diehl, of Rockford, Ill., 125 to 48 in seven innings.

Mosconi's 83 had broken the previous record of 74 made by Kelly in defeating Irving Crane, of Livonia, N. Y., during the afternoon.

Greenleaf, the defending champion, had little trouble with Lauri. After clicking for his record 96 in the fourth inning the New Yorker went on to lead at 96 to minus 18, Lauri being penalized 15 points for making three scratches in a row.

Canadiens Stick To Last Year's Veterans Again

By the Canadian Press

MONTREAL, Oct. 29 — Last year's model is good enough for the Montreal Canadiens. It was good enough last winter to roll into the National Hockey League's Canadian leadership, and the club isn't going to do too much tinkering with a machine of that horsepower.

Whatever Canadiens do will be done by the standbys of last year, most likely, for there'll be few new cogs in the Habitant engine when Hart shoots it out early next month for the season's opening. Not an amateur has made the grade as a regular, and those minor leaguers coming up are the ones he shoved in from time to time last year to fill in gaps in the ranks.

Every regular of last year has been signed up except for Howie Morenz, the old center wizard who passed on at the height of his comeback, and Defenseman Bill Miller, who retired voluntarily. A brace of holdouts held things up for a while, but they were finally brought into camp.

Siebert Mainstay

Babe Siebert, the rugged mainstay of the defense last year, was the last to come in. He finally signed up Wednesday after sticking out for weeks for a pay hike. Tiny Aurel Joliat, the will-o'-the-wisp left winger, capitulated three days before.

The bumping Babe, considered near the end of the trail before the start of last season, staged a surprising comeback last winter; and this year Hart is looking to the big bertha of the rearguard for more wear and tear on the opposition forwards. It's on Siebert's defense colleagues, too, that the manager is planning to do most of his player juggling.

Red Goupille of Canadiens' International-American farm at New Haven is going to be moved into Miller's defense spot. But instead of leaving Siebert and Walter Buswell together all year, and teaming Goupille and Bill McKenzie for keeps, he's going to have a more flexible set-up. The 200-pound redhead and McKenzie will be switched back and forth in combinations with the Babe and Buswell, thus giving the backline four pairs.

Joliat Not Ready

Up front, the Canuck mentor has been working Paul Haynes, Toe Blake and Johnny Gagnon, the veteran "Black Cat," on his No. 1 line. Up to now, Joliat has been on the ice only a few minutes, but when he gets in trim—if he can still hold the pace after 14 years under the big top—he'll slip into Blake's place to the left of Haynes.

Pit Lepine, veteran but still swinging an educated stick, pivots Joffre Dizzy Desilets and George Mantha, whose flashing skates seem to carry all their former speed. On another line are Armand Mondou, Polly Drouin and Rod Lorrain, all three of whom spent considerable time last winter commuting between the N. H. L. and the Int.-Am. George Brown, on the sidelines most of 1936-37, is fighting for a berth too.

The goaling situation is no problem. Wilf Cude, the wily Welshman, will be between the pipes again. And just for reserve there'll be young Paul Gauthier from Minneapolis, who Hart predicts will be handling the flying rubber for the Habitants some day. He has been farmed out to New Haven, on call, this year.

Zwilling to Manage Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 29 (AP)—Appointment of E. W. "Dutch" Zwilling as manager of the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League was announced yesterday. He succeeds Bill Meyer, who recently took over Zwilling's duties as manager of the Kansas City club of the American Association.

College Football Result

Bethel 21, Sterling 13.

Canada Picks Athletes For Empire Games

TORONTO (CP)—A 22-man track and field force has been selected officially to represent Canada at the 1938 British Empire Games in Sydney, Australia. The organizing committee of the Canadian Empire Games Association has placed the stamp of approval on the team.

Regarded as one of the best-balanced teams ever selected in Canada, the team will be assembled at Vancouver in late December to sail for Sydney, staging the third renewal of the games held first at Hamilton, Ont., in 1930.

Every part of the country is represented, with Ontario placing 13 athletes on the team, British Columbia four and the Maritimes, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta one each.

Among the outstanding performers are three 1936 Olympic point-winners. They are Larry O'Connor, great University of Toronto hurdler; Johnny Loaring, University of Western Ontario quarter-miler and 440-yard hurdler, and Bill Fritz of Toronto, 440-yard ace.

Loaring, who placed second in the Olympic 400-meter hurdles final and sixth in the 400-meter flat event, will carry a double burden at Sydney. O'Connor, whose 14.3s. for 120-yard hurdles is the best time ever recorded by a Canadian, will also be entered in the 220-yard sprint.

The slender Fritz, fifth in the Olympic 400-meter final, will start with Loaring and Jack Orr of Vancouver in the quarter-mile flat race. Orr, captain of the State College of Washington track team, qualified for the Empire Games team in the British Columbia zone trials.

Responsibility for selection of the team rested with the track and field committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, headed by Dr. A. S. Lamb of Montreal. The committee named 22 athletes and the Empire Games organizing committee adopted the list as recommended.

In addition, the committee submitted a supplementary list of 12 names. Athletes on this list were selected for the Sydney games on the basis that they must provide their own expenses. The following are the names of the athletes selected:

Pat Haley, Trail, B. C., 100 yards, high jump, 440 relay.
Sigurd Neilson, Saint John, N. B., 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 relay.
Jack Brown, Toronto, 100 yards, 220, 440 relay.
Larry O'Connor, Toronto, 220, 120-yard high hurdles, 440 relay.
John Loaring, Windsor, Ont., 440 yards, 440 hurdles, mile relay.
Bill Fritz, Toronto, 440 yards, mile relay.
Jack Orr, Vancouver, 440 yards, mile relay.
Max Lenover, Chatham, Ont., 880 yards, mile relay.
Bill Dale, Victoria, 880 yards, mile relay.
Art Clarke, Toronto, mile, two-mile steeplechase.
Robert Rankine, Preston, Ont., three miles, six miles.
Milton Wallace, Toronto, three miles, six miles.
Joe Haley, Trail, B. C., high jump.
Jim Panton, North Battleford, Sask., broad jump, high jump.
Wallace Brown, Meaford, Ont., broad jump, hop, step and jump.
George Sutherland, Dewinton, Alta., hammer throw, shotput.
Eric Coy, Winnipeg, discus throw, shotput.
Jim Courtright, Ottawa, javelin throw.
Stuart Frid, Hamilton, pole vault.
James Bartlett, Oshawa, Ont., marathon.
Lloyd Longman, Toronto, marathon.
Walter Young, Verdun, Que., marathon.

John A. Remon Is Elected New A. P. B. A. Head

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The American Power Boat Association, holding its annual meeting, elected John A. Remon of Washington as president yesterday, and received, from Horace Dodge of Detroit, the first American challenge for next year's gold cup racing classic.

Remon succeeds George W. Sutton Jr., of New York, as the association head. Other officers elected were C. King Brugman of Los Angeles, vice-president; Douglas C. Fonda, Orange, N. J., secretary, and Stanley W. Ferguson, Boston, treasurer.

Dodge announced his challenge for the power boat trophy at the meeting. He is the first United States owner to announce an entry for next year's race. Previously, the gold cup committee had been advised that Count Theo Rossi of Italy plans to compete.

The association accepted four new trophies for power boat competition. They are: The Martini and Rossi trophy for the fastest heat in the gold cup series; the Calvert trophy for cruiser racing on Lake Erie; the Calvert marine derby trophy for competition at Louisville, and the Judge Emil Auerbach perpetual trophy for the annual race around Absecon Island, off New Jersey.

Charles F. Chapman, secretary of the association's racing commission, in his annual report announced that 71 speed boat records had been broken during 1937, compared with 44 last year. Forty-one of the 1937 marks were set in competition; 30 in one-mile speed trials. Every department of speed boat racing participated in the record-smashing, the report said. Outstanding were:

91.41 miles per hour, for one mile, by Count Rossi, for single engine hydroplanes.

78.12 miles per hour, for unlimited outboards, by Bedford Davie, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

73.1 miles per hour, for 225-cubic inch racers, by Jack Cooper, St. Louis, in his Tops II.

Nine new gold cup marks were set during this year's racing for the trophy, among which were an average of 63.5 miles per hour for 90 miles, and a 68-mile average for a 30-mile heat, both by Herbert Mendelson's Notre Dame; 71.5 m. p. h. for one lap, by Count Rossi's Alagi.

To Honor Yale Players

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Clinton Frank, Yale's all-America back, will be honored at the annual barn party of the Yale Club of Montclair, N. J., Dec. 4.

And Talking of . . . Fencing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Spread of Swordsmanship

LONDON—"The Fencer's Song" is quite a community number in Britain these days—sung by a great many people in a great many walks of life. Or, rather, I guess it would be if they only knew the words. Which are (in part):

"Oh! there's never a joy by field or flood,
that a strong man's heart can feel,
Like the supple wrist and the flashing eye
And the stamping foot and the sudden cry,
And the ring of the glittering steel!
Hola! Touché!

More people subscribe to that view here now than ever before. And the salles d'armes are crowded with people who know the thrill that comes

"When you watch for his tricks in carte
or sixte, and feel where he parries
hard,
When his thrust as swift as lightning
flies,
And your keen riposte on his breast
replies,
Straight home from a perfect guard!
Hola! Touché!"

In the past, the ancient and aristocratic sport of fencing has tended to be exclusive. Today, however, the "non-leisured" classes are enthusiastically in on it as well. The waitress who so graciously brings my frugal lunch to me at a restaurant conducted by a large London catering firm is an enthusiastic wielder of the foil. Furnishing just one example of how the flash of steel on steel grows increasingly common in circles where fencing was formerly regarded as prohibitively expensive.

Women Take to Sport

Women have taken to the sport—they use only the foil—with tremendous enthusiasm, and it is estimated that there are 10 times more feminine fencers now than there were before the World War. Swordplay has been described as the ideal athletic pastime for the ladies. It is pre-eminently a test of finesse, dexterity and suppleness, of quick thinking and imagination. It is as strenuous as boxing and faster than lawn tennis. Yet it leads to no overdevelopment of the muscles. While the change and relaxation it affords are complete.

Fencing, like every other sport, can be viewed as one (or both) of two things—as a game indulged in merely for the enjoyment it affords in itself, or as a serious competition, indulged in for the sterner enjoyment which that affords. First-class lady fencers who adopt the latter view (coupled with the former, no doubt) have ahead of them a training schedule arranged to bring them to the peak of their form on March 30, the opening day of the next national championship. The final pool is to be decided April 8.

For the menfolk, 1938 promises an extra-special fencing treat — the quadrennial international contest with the pick of America's swordsmen for the Robert M. Thompson Trophy, at present held by the United States, victor in 1934. The beautiful prize at stake, a marble plinth surmounted by two massive silver figures representing Hector and Achilles in combat, was put up for a biennial contest with foil, saber and epée, to be staged alternately in the States and in England, but in 1935 the rules were changed, so that the clash would take place once in every four years instead of every other year. The competition came into being, I recall, as the outcome of the good fellowship that developed between British and American swordsmen at Antwerp in 1920 during the first of the post-war Olympic Games. The 1938 clash is scheduled to take place in London during July.

Other Highlights

Another highlight in the British fencing program is the eleventh Anglo-Scottish match with three weapons, to be decided also in London, March 19. By which time we should have some idea as to the strength of Britain's representatives, if any, at the 1938 world's championships at Pistany, Czechoslovakia, during May. Scotland has never yet succeeded in beating England in the contest between the two countries for the King Edward VII Challenge Cup. The match was instituted in 1928, and it has produced some tense struggles, notably in 1933, when each team won 24 bouts and the Englishmen were adjudged victorious only because they had the fewer hits scored against them.

The scene of the battle is set alternately in London and Edinburgh. The 1938 encounter follows immediately upon the English men's foils championship, March 14-18. The sabers championship comes later, April 25-29, and some time in April or May there is to be a men's international foils competition—also in London—for the Coronation Challenge Cup. The épée championship is arranged for June 13-18.

It promises well for the future of British fencing that the sport increases steadily in popularity at the public schools and the universities. The schoolboys' championships at the London Fencing Club attract entries from some 20 schools, among which Stowe has a particularly fine record for swordsmanship. This school in Buckinghamshire County—founded as recently as 1923—has furnished Oxford and Cambridge with many of their most brilliant fencers. Indeed, I recall that on one occasion, in 1931, all the Oxford team for the intervarsity match, the Oxford reserve, and two of the Cambridge side were all "Old Boys" of Stowe.

Though the general standard is rising here, the best British fencers—like the American stars—are still decidedly inferior to the cracks of the Continent. As we saw during the Olympic Games at Berlin last year. The only English-speaking fencer who managed to reach a final then was I. D. Campbell-Gray of Britain. And he was placed eighth out of nine fencers in the épée championship, won by an Italian, Franco Riccardi.

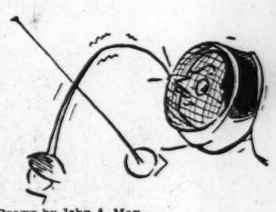
Successes Small

Of the Americans and British who took part in the Olympic foils tournament, only one went as far as a semifinal pool—J. Emrys Lloyd of Britain. Usually this man is very consistent as well as very good, and for this reason he was expected to reach the final, as he did at Los Angeles, U. S. A., in the Games of 1932. For once, however, he was patchy. And patchiness spells inevitable defeat in Olympic contests these days, because the pressure of competition from start to finish is uniformly intense, reflecting the arduous preparation undergone beforehand by nearly all the entrants.

The successes gained by American and British fencers in the Olympic Games have been small. The United States took third place in the team foils in 1920; G. M. Davis of Great Britain was second in the women's foils at Paris in 1924; Lieut. George Calnan, U. S. N., and Heather Guinness, Great Britain, were second in the men's and women's foils competition at Los Angeles, U. S. A., in 1932, and at that festival, too, the American team was third in the team foils and team épée.

This record does not look exactly impressive alongside the list of successes gained by Latins, Magyars and Scandinavians. People with whom distinction at the art of fencing is a cherished racial tradition. They love it. And, as a jubilant Italian observed to me at the close of the Berlin Olympics, "Great international champions arise from great national enthusiasms." A remark which is,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,



Drawn by John A. May

"Very much to the point."

Toronto Leafs Mixing Youths With Veterans

TORONTO, Oct. 28 (CP)—Youth will carry the torch for Toronto Maple Leafs in the coming National Hockey League campaign. The old stalwarts have gone and in their place Conny Smythe has assembled the youngest of his veterans and mixed them with budding minor leaguers and a few outstanding amateurs.

Half the defense Leafs started the 1935-36 season with is gone—Happy Day to New York Americans and King Clancy to coach Montreal Maroons. It is yet unknown whether Smythe has uncovered replacements of sufficient skill. Certainly there was none of the Leaf rear guard last spring to replace the drive and leadership the King gave.

The makings of a great hockey club lie in the surviving members of Toronto's front lines where Harvey (Busher) Jackson, Syl Apps, Charlie Conacher, Gordon Drillon, Bill Thoms and Buzz Boll will carry the burden of offensive. There's unlimited power among these forwards. But, making the defense problem all the more acute, they are not the best back-checking men in the business.

The oldest member of the team at 28, Reginald (Red) Horner will team with young Jimmy Fowler as the No. 1 rear guard in front of Walter (Turk) Broda, who promises to be improved in his second year among the National Leaguers. Reg Hamilton, in 'all probability, will draw a third regular berth on the defense.

There is a fourth, and perhaps a fifth, to be chosen from Jack Church, Jack Howard, Chuck Shannon, Jack Fox, a member of Winnipeg's Dominion junior champions, and Bob Davidson, a forward who has been shifted back in Leaf workouts at Galt. Promising reports have come from camp on the husky Fox, likely to receive a year's seasoning with the Leafs' farm at Syracuse.

Punch, Smythe expects, will be added to the attack by Murphy Chamberlain from Sudbury's Allan Cup Tigers and Bill Thomson, former Port Arthur Bearcat and regarded as one of the best amateur wingmen in the coutry last season. They are fighting for regular spots along with Regis (Pep) Kelly, Nick Metz and a half-dozen Syracuse Stars who can go up from the International-American League if they show enough prior to Leafs' Nov. 4 opening.

One of the outstanding rookies in camp, Pete Langelle, may make the N. H. L. in one jump from junior ranks. Also from Winnipeg's championship Monarchs, Langelle has big-league class.

Gone from the Leaf roster, besides Day and Clancy, are Frank Finnigan, retired, Jack Shill and Art Jackson, sold by Smythe in the greatest rebuilding campaign attempted since the club relinquished the Stanley Cup in 1933. No matter what lineup comes out, there will be new faces for the ever-faithful Toronto fans to cheer.

When this season starts, several questions regarding this Leaf machine of 1937-38 will have the beginning of answers. Not the least of these concerns Charlie Conacher's comeback after his poorest season. Injured most of last season, Conacher left a gap that was hard to fill.

It is doubtful if Syl Apps, the outstanding rookie last season, can be any better than he was in his first year. If he is even as good he will be enough to send Smythian hopes high. Also out with injuries last year, Boll is coming back with fine training camp reports.

Renewed scoring from Boll and Conacher, another good year from Harvey Jackson and a steady defense would make the Leafs a distinct threat to Detroit Red Wings, supreme in the National League for two seasons.

Indiana Begins Practice Work For Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 29—Faced with the problem of building a young and inexperienced team around a few veterans, Coach Everett C. Dean called the first indoor workouts for the Indiana University varsity basketball squad this week. Only 20 players responded to the call, 15 of them players who will see their first varsity competition this season.

With only four lettermen and two reserves available from the 1936-37 combination, the Hoosiers will play one of their most difficult schedules, including the Big Ten co-champions, Illinois and Minnesota; Bradley Tech, Little 19 champion; Nebraska, co-champion of the Big Six, and Southern California and U. C. L. A.

Of the four lettermen, Joe Platt, Young America, senior guard; Ernest Andres, junior guard, and Bill Johnson, junior forward, both from Jeffersonville, have reported, along with Roger Ratliff, Mooresville, center, and Lyman Abbott, Martinsville, forward, reserves. The other letterman, Jim Birr, Indianapolis, center, will not report until the end of the football season. He is an end on the grid squad.

Among the first-year men are: Forwards, David Bowman, Veedersburg; Max Davis, Louisville; Ralph Dorsey, Horse Cave, Ky.; James Fausch, Michigan City; Bob Han, Monticello; Jay McCreary, Frankfort; Jack Stevenson, Indianapolis, and Dick Sullivan, Warsaw.

Guards, Ed Page and Gregory Ricke, Shelbyville, and Bob Weir, Scottsburg. Weir is the brother of Woody Weir, former Indiana basketball captain and forward. Centers, Dale Gentil, Mt. Vernon; Peter Grant Jr., Indianapolis; Clarence Ooley, Spencer, and Marvin Huffman, Newcastle, brother of the all-America guard, Vernon Huffman. Indiana's complete schedule is as follows:

Dec. 6—De Pauw; 11—Ball State at Muncie; 21—Bradley Tech at Peoria; 23—Nebraska at Lincoln; 28—Southern California at Los Angeles; 29—University of California at Los Angeles.
Jan. 3—Illinois; 8—Iowa at Iowa City; 10—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 15—Northwestern; 17—Iowa.
Feb. 1—Butler at Indianapolis; 5—Purdue at Lafayette; 7—Wisconsin; 11—Louisville at Louisville; 19—Northwestern at Evanston; 21—Minnesota; 26—Purdue; 28 Wisconsin at Madison.
Mar. 5—Illinois at Champaign.

Olympics Officially Admitted to League

MONTREAL, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Boston Olympics were officially admitted into the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League at a meeting of officers held here last night.

Canadian teams will play in Boston Dec. 19 and 26; Jan. 2, 16 and 23; Feb. 6, 13 and 20. The Olympics will travel to Canada Dec. 4 and 5 and Jan. 8 and 9.

In the event the American team wins the league championship, it will not continue in the quest for the Allan Cup, emblem of Canadian amateur hockey supremacy, but will automatically default to the other finalist who will represent the league.

The seven-club league, composed of Sherbrooke, Granby, Valleyfield, Lafontaine, St. Jacques, Drummondville and Boston, will start action Nov. 21, when Granby meets Sherbrooke.

Goodman Cards a 69

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 29 (AP)—Johnny Goodman, United States amateur champion from Omaha, and Don Schumacher of Dallas each posted a two-under-par 70 over the rain-soaked Mexico City country club course yesterday in practice rounds for the Mexican amateur championship tournament. Goodman is defending the title. He and Schumacher went around with Johnny Dawson of Chicago, who had a 74, and O'Hara Watts of Dallas, who shot a 71.

Amusements

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing — Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing —Booth Theatre, New York. Nov. 1-2-3 — Springfield, Mass. Nov. 4-5-6 — Wilmington, Del.

BOSTON

SHUBERT LAST 2 WKS. | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. SAT.
SAM H. HARRIS presents
STAGE DOOR
with
JOAN BENNETT
IN PERSON
Pop. Mat. Wed. 55c to $1.65 tax inc.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
2—Feature Hits—2
RONALD COLMAN
"The Prisoner of Zenda"
Also The League of Frightened Men

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Paul Muni—Luise Rainer
"THE GOOD EARTH"
2:15 5:30 8:40
"Servant of the People"

NEW YORK, N. Y.

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway, 40 St.
Evgs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40.

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., W. 45th St. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. and Election Day

ADAM HATS
$2.95
NONE HIGHER
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND STORES IN OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Good Food
by Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes, and varied, interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
163 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BOSTON
299 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY STREET
Air and sound conditioned
Quiet, Cheerful Atmosphere
Delicious Food—Inviting Service
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner or Supper

LEXINGTON, MASS.

Delightful Dining
Seiler's 1775 House
Luncheon-Tea-Dinner
LEXINGTON Route 2
Open all year

NEWTON CENTER

PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. Cen. Nov. 2139
Open Sundays

Business and Industry

Exchange Asks 20th Century Fund to Investigate Short Sales

Commerce and Finance

Bethlehem Steel Net $2.31 Share During Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Bethlehem Steel Corp. reports a net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1937, of $9,249,560 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal income taxes, provision of $650,000 for surtax on undistributed profits, etc., equal to $2.31 a share on the common, against $4,575,058, or 85 cents a share, in the September quarter of 1936.

The company declared a dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable December 24 to stock of record December 17. Previously this year the company paid $1 on June 15 and $1.50 September 15.

Nine months' indicated net profit was $27,566,267, equal to $6.88 a common share, against $8,609,514, or $1.01 a share in the corresponding period a year ago.

Twelve months' net profit was $32,857,759, equal to $7.95 a share on the common, against $11,005,540, or $1.25 a share, in preceding year.

The third quarter's operations averaged 85.1 per cent, against 92.9 per cent in the June quarter and 69.5 per cent in the 1936 third quarter. Current operations are at 65 per cent of capacity and current rate of bookings is at 45 per cent.

Unfilled orders as of Sept. 30 were $125,820,124, against $147,216,591 at the end of June and $93,272,198 on Sept. 30, 1936.

Eugene G. Grace, president, stated that net billing prices in the third quarter were higher than in the second quarter.

Commenting on the size of unfilled orders, Mr. Grace pointed out that the company's shipbuilding activities had influenced this dollar figure and that while steel tonnage was declining the value of shipbuilding orders had increased during the third quarter.

Grace Discusses Prices

Mr. Grace said he found no pressure on present level of prices. He also said in answer to a question that he did not know whether Bethlehem could operate in the black at 45 per cent of capacity, adding that only experience could decide.

Mr. Grace stated, however, that previously the company had operated in the black at that figure.

The peak employment was reached in the third quarter when 103,000 persons were on the domestic pay roll, against 85,000 a year ago. There have been no important layoffs and no appreciable change from this high figure. Mr. Grace said that Bethlehem would treat the labor situation as long as possible by decreasing the hours of work per employee.

Bethlehem's pay roll for the first nine months this year totaled $134,000,000, against $86,000,000 in the like period of 1936.

The average wage per hour for Bethlehem's workers in the third quarter was 89 cents, against 71.6 cents in the third quarter of 1936. Workers averaged 37.8 hours per week in the third quarter, against 39.4 hours in the second quarter and 39.3 hours in the third quarter of 1936.

Export Business Growing

Expenditures for construction and improvements in the first nine months this year totaled $35,000,000. Plans call for work costing about $10,000,000 in the fourth quarter which would make a total for this year of $45,000,000 and leave approximately $4,000,000 of improvements provided for uncompleted to be carried out in 1938. In 1936 Bethlehem spent $16,193,000 for improvements and benefits.

Regarding export business, Mr. Grace said that Bethlehem was booking some foreign orders, but that they were all commercial and expressed the belief that the total export business for 1937 would be larger than for 1936. Most of this business was in semi-finished products and plates, he said.

Mr. Grace said he did not think the freight rate increases recently granted will mean any important improvement in demand from the railroads. He added, however, that if the general freight rate increase which will be applied for is granted it will be felt at once in the steel industry.

New York Central September Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Net railway operating income of the New York Central Railroad Company and its leased lines in September amounted to $3,165,634, after deductions for depreciation and retirements but before fixed charges. This compared with $4,356,071 on the same basis in the comparable month last year.

Total railway operating revenues amounted to $30,603,439, compared with $30,568,132 a year ago. Railway operating expenses rose to $24,127,363 from $22,781,055 in September, 1936.

Exchange Adopts New Short-Sale Rulings

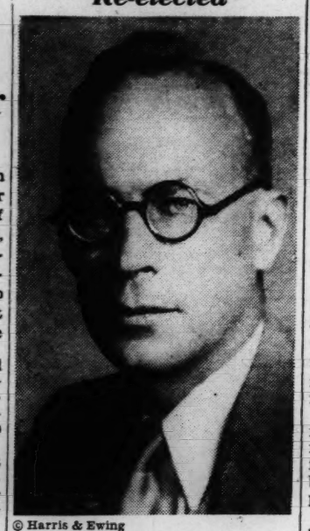
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The New York Stock Exchange has adopted new short-sale margin regulations which are to be effective Nov. 15, which will bring its rules more into line with Federal Reserve Board demands. Margins on shares selling between $5 and $20 a share are to be $5 a share or 30 per cent of market value. Stocks selling below $5 must still be margined by more than 100 per cent and those above $20 will be covered more fully by the Federal Reserve requirements.

Bond margins, as of the same date, will be changed from $10 plus 10 per cent of principal amount for short sales to the greater of 30 per cent of market value or 5 per cent of principal amount.

Re-elected



© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison

President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

Dr. Murchison Draws Somber Picture Of Textile Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., drew a rather grave picture of the outlook for the cotton textile industry, both for national and international reasons, in his opening speech at the eleventh annual meeting of the institute here.

"Within the year," Dr. Murchison said, "the industry as a whole has run the full cycle from prosperity to depression, thus testing to the utmost the endurance of its internal policies regarding such important matters as wages, hours, production policies and competitive practices.

"The gravity of the international aspects of our industry's welfare shows no promise of lessening in the near future. The Japanese understanding has only another year to run. The ultimate solution of the Philippine problem still lies ahead. Irrespective of what may happen in the Czechoslovakian agreement, there is every likelihood that a trade agreement with England will be in process of negotiation in the early future.

"England, as the world's greatest exporter of cotton goods, will certainly make every effort for easier access to the American market.

Speaking of the Japanese agreement, which he said they had "scrupulously observed," Dr. Murchison criticized severely the anti-Japanese boycott movement in the United States.

"Having in mind the character and significance of this Japanese agreement," he said, "and the example which it affords of the practicability of international co-operation and good will, it is difficult, indeed, to view with patience the efforts now being made in some quarters to resort to international boycott. It is my confident hope that the cotton-textile industry will continue to pursue the method it so happily inaugurated and will refuse to dishonor itself by participating in any organized boycott activities against a friendly country so long as decent alternative methods are available."

Dr. Murchison was re-elected president of the institute; Paul B. Halstead was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and Goldthwaite H. Dorr was re-elected chairman of the board.

Czechoslovakia Makes Striking Economic Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Czechoslovakia has been making remarkable strides economically of late, according to the current monthly review of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

The nation's foreign trade has almost doubled during the last four years. Its industries are now working up to nearly 100 per cent of capacity. Its unemployment has been decreasing. Its indebtedness, though greatly increased since 1931 in consequence of rearmament expenditures amounting to 15,000,000,000 crowns (£106,000,000) in the three years 1936-1937-1938, is largely internal; and so much has the national revenue improved, that the service of the debt now amounts to only about 11 per cent of the state expenditure.

Dr. Gerhard Schacher, a Slovak economist, writing in the Bank's Review, admits that 5,000,000,000 crowns will require to be raised in each of the years 1937, 1038 and 1939, but he looks forward thereafter to the introduction of balanced ordinary budgets, facilitated by the more abundant yield of the taxes.

Simonds Saw & Steel Co. Has $3.13 Share Income

By the Associated Press

Simonds Saw & Steel Company reports a consolidated net income of $1,729,648 for the first nine months of 1937, after making all deductions except that for the federal undistributed profits tax.

The company reported an adjusted net income equivalent to $3.13 a share, after deducting a reserve of $164,236 for the undistributed profits tax, "the final liability for which cannot be determined until the close of the year."

Comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the company said, was not available, because this was the first year in which it has issued quarterly reports. The consolidated net income for the full year of 1936 was equivalent to $3.03 a share on common stock.

The company's principal plants are located in Fitchburg, Mass., with others in Chicago and Lakeport, N. Y.

Probe May Bring About New Curbs On Short Selling

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP) — Wall Street speculators faced the possibility of new restrictions today as a result of a New York Stock Exchange move to investigate "short selling."

The Twentieth Century Fund, independent foundation which the stock exchange has asked to conduct the inquiry, was already on record as opposed to some existing market practices untouched by the federal market control law.

It went so far as to recommend four years ago that so-called "bear raids"—"short sales of unusual size" in a single stock in one day—should be outlawed as creators of artificial price slumps.

Figures high in the stock exchange said they were aware of this, but promised serious consideration to any changes the fund may propose.

The findings of the new study, one prominent market figure declared, would "carry tremendous weight."

"This is not intended as a job to be engineered from the inside," he added. "We picked the Twentieth Century Fund because we know it will do an expert, thorough and fair study without trying to grind anyone's ax."

The exchange announced yesterday it had "invited" the Twentieth Century Fund to make a "thorough study of the effect of short selling on security markets and to publish its findings."

The exchange's proposal of an investigation by Twentieth Century Fund was the first invitation it ever has issued, Will Street men said, to an independent outside body for a formal inquiry into short selling or other trading activities.

The fund was founded in 1919 by Edward A. Filene, Boston department store executive and philanthropist who passed on recently. Purpose of the organization was improvement of economic, civic, social and educational conditions.

20th Century Fund's Stand

Evans Clark, director of the fund, which was founded by the late Edward Filene for study of contemporary social and economic problems, said the fund's trustees would have to decide whether to accept the invitation.

In its study of four years ago, the Twentieth Century Fund found that "short selling" does not, generally speaking, "cause the havoc to the general price structure with which its opponents charge it." It noted, however, that a "pronounced and depressing influence" was created by "short selling of individual issues at particular points of time, especially where engaged in suddenly and in large amounts." It recommended:

(1) Restrictions on the amount of "short selling" in single issues on one day.

(2) Prohibition of such sales of "unusual size."

(3) Publication each week of the amount of each listed stock which is held "short."

(4) A margin requirement for "shorts" equal to that for "longs" (margin operators).

A 50 per cent margin requirement on short sales will go into effect on Monday in line with a Federal Reserve Board order that also reduces buying margins from 55 to 40 per cent.

Heavy Short Selling

In its announcement yesterday, the stock exchange said a survey of the market in five leading stocks disclosed that, from Sept. 7 to 25, inclusive, 22.7 per cent of all round lot sales were short sales. The statement said that of a total of 2,082,300 shares of General Motors, United States Steel, American Telephone and Telegraph, Standard Oil of New Jersey and New York Central 473,300 shares were for short account.

Transactions in the individual issues showed that steel common with total dealings of 881,000 shares was sold short to the extent of 270,475 shares, or 30.7 per cent. In General Motors the total was 529,600 shares and short sales 104,700 or 19.8 per cent; New York Central, total sales 498,300, short sales 71,300 or 14.3 per cent; Standard Oil of New Jersey, total sales 111,800, short sales 6425, or 5.7 per cent.

Release of the figures by the exchange was in connection with an inquiry which it inaugurated a few weeks ago to obtain data for a study of causes of big declines in stock values within the September dates.

Steel common plunged down from around $100 to $80, General Motors from $52 to $46 and American Telephone from $167 to $156. They have fallen much lower, of course, because of further waves of selling through October.

Continental Oil's Earnings Stable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Financial report of Continental Oil Company, just issued, shows that the company earned $3,730,045 during the third quarter of 1937. This is equivalent to 79 cents a share, exclusive of shares in the treasury, and compares with earnings of $3,727,357, or 79 cents a share, during the third quarter of 1936.

During the first nine months of 1937, the concern earned $11,614,574, equivalent to $2.48 a share. The earnings for the same period last year were $8,083,624.59, or $1.72 a share.

U. S. Loan Associations Aid 372,000 Home Owners

WASHINGTON (AP) — Officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board estimate the federal savings and loan associations, authorized by Congress in 1933, have aided 372,000 home owners.

The 1301 associations had $781,700,000 in mortgage loans outstanding on Sept. 1.

Banker Weighs Trade Factors And Sees No Major Depression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A candid and illuminating appraisal of recent economic trends has just been printed in the "American Banker" here, in the form of a reprint of an address given on Oct. 21, 1937, before the Bank Credit Associates of New York by Mr. E. Chester Gersten, president of the Public National Bank & Trust Company of New York.

Bank presidents are not usually so frank as this appraisal in their statements on economic conditions, even at their annual stockholders' meetings, and in view of the tendency toward over-optimism which most officials both public and private show in their statements, and in view of the difficulty which the reader encounters in seeking an unbiased view of the situation from the letters of financial institutions, this statement is of particular interest.

State of Inventories

After discussing the decline of business activity which slid off since summer from the plateau of the first half of the year, Mr. Gersten said:

"I want to pass on now to a discussion of . . . the state of inventories . . . the Standard Statistics Co. has recently compared the dollar value of the inventories reported by 140 industrial corporations for the mid-year dates of 1936 and 1937. It appears that the percentage increase in this period was 33—which was perhaps divided into a 20 to 25 per cent increase in physical quantity and a 5 to 10 per cent increase in prices . . . part of this rise was thoroughly justified, both because they were very low in the summer of 1936 and because increasing volume of business requires increasing inventories.

"Last spring the tide began to turn. . . . In a questionnaire sent out by the Business Week in September, it was discovered that the average company had reduced its inventory from 15 to 35 per cent below the peak levels of the spring, and that twice as many firms were continuing this process as were thinking of reversing it. . . . Two weeks after answering the questionnaire many of these companies very likely decided that they would be more 'comfortable' if their stocks were just a bit lower.

". . . Here I will allude momentarily to the scattered figures which are available on wholesale stocks. These, in dollar values, range from 5 to 50 per cent above those of a year ago. All we can say is that no relief from the situation is observable here.

Anaylsis of Retailers

"Turning to the retailers, we find an excellent series of figures—those published by the Federal Reserve Board to cover department stores, again in dollar values. This index was practically level for the three years ending in mid-Summer, 1936. Then a rapid rise got under way, and by February, 1937, the increase had reached almost 20 per cent—perhaps 12 or 15 per cent in the form of physical quantities and 5 or 6 per cent accounted for by higher prices.

"This rise was the most rapid in history of the index with only two exceptions—those of 1919 to 1920 and the summer of 1933. These examples are ominous—each was followed by a sharp drop in industrial production. . . .

"Is the ultimate consumer in a buying mood? . . . This is a very tricky subject; purchasing power is an elusive concept. It looked big in 1929 but we had depression in 1930; it did not look small in 1930 but we had disaster in 1931. . . . (Through August) farm cash income as published by the Department of Agriculture ran 14 to 15 per cent better than in 1936. But rather sharp declines in prices of leading farm staples followed, and now it appears highly doubtful that this highly satisfactory rate can be continued or that the Department's estimate of $9,000,000,000 for the year 1937 can be attained. . . .

"Turning to the city, we find that the pay roll of the worker, insofar as it is reported to the Government, has made gains as good as or better than the receipts of the farmer. Factory pay rolls in August were 24 per cent better than a year before. . . . But one cannot but look on some of these big increases with skepticism. Without denying their accuracy, is it not possible that the incomes which are not reported have had no such increase? And that the increases will not continue at this level? . . . Who will support factory pay rolls if factories go on part time? . . . I find some comfort in the enlarged national income; but I find some dobuts too. . . . Wage rates per hour rose by 15 to 20 per cent in the six months after November—a movement paralleled only by those during the Great War and the establishment of the NRA. Producers paid out higher wages with one hand, but pushed up their own prices to maintain their profit margins with the other. It took time for the price increases to work through into retail channels, but when they did, it appeared that the consumer could not carry the load.

Consumer Income

"Consumer income had been stretched upward at some points, but at others it had not been, and the result was a state of unbalance. The last word on consumer buying is not in; and one cannot but hope that the autumn trade will surpass expectations, but there appears to be some danger that a delicate mechanism has been thrown out of balance and that the machine must slow down for a while. . . ."

Discussing the decline in demand deposits of the banks this year, Mr. Gersten said, ". . . The rise in deposits created by commercial loans and the fall in deposits on account of investment liquidation offset each other, but the latter carried the day. . . . The total decline was substantial—$1,750,000,000 in the first quarter of 1937, the first decline in this series (for all member banks) since early in 1933. There was some respite in the second quarter of 1937, but in the third quarter the recession continued, and if there is no substantial change by the end of the year, 1937 will probably have seen a shrinkage of $3,000,000,000 in the purchasing medium of the country.

". . . Bank deposits of this kind constitute a reserve demand for the forms of long-term financing by which the production of capital goods is financed. This completes our two-sided picture. We have discussed consumers' goods and the consumer; here we face capital goods and the man who gives the producer the money with which he can buy them. It is small wonder, therefore, that the corporate new issue market has had such a poor spring and summer. . . .

Looks Into Future

"I suppose I must now take a look into the future. I would not dare do this, especially on so ticklish a subject as Government policy, had not the Federal Reserve Governors and the Treasury already given a tip. The desterilization of $300,000,000 of gold was a sign that they felt the contraction had gone far enough, and ought to be halted or turned about. What the next step will be—whether open market buying by the Federal Reserve banks or something else—cannot be foretold. But it seems likely that a next step will be taken if general business conditions make it appear necessary. Perhaps the Government will take action in some other line—but the possibility of a major manipulation applied to business should not be overlooked. . . ."

"These are various other reasons for believing that the business recession will not turn into a depression. First of all, there is still too large a deficit of durable goods piled up during the depression which must be filled before a real boom will be on hand, and a depression without a real boom is a novelty. Nor are credit conditions of the kind that one expects when a major depression is in the offing.

"I feel sure that recovery will come before the recession has reached panic proportions."

Brokers' Loans Have Unusually Big Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York city totaled $779,000,000. The week ended Wednesday and the total represented a decrease of $150,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $972,000,000.

Argentina Forbids Wheat Exporting

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine Government has forbidden exportation of wheat and wheat flour until further notice, when consignments of new wheat arrive on local markets.

The decree was based on an unusual rise in bread prices and the limited supply of old wheat.

American Rolling Share Profit $3.09

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Rolling Mill Company in the first nine months of this year earned a consolidated net profit of $9,289,295 after provision for taxes, depreciation and other charges, but before Federal surtax on undistributed earnings.

After dividend requirements on the preferred stock, the profit is equivalent to $3.09 a share on 2,868,507 average number of $25 par common shares outstanding.

The net profit in the corresponding period of 1936 was $4,368,667, or $1.94 each on 2,201,651 average number of shares then outstanding. The company's pay roll in the nine months this year increased to $27,335,386 from $20,508,791.

Du Pont Earnings Rise in 9 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first nine months of 1937 the operating income of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has been announced as $59,391,136, against $49,521,933 in the same period in 1936, and the balance after reserves for depreciation and obsolescence was given at $47,282,362, against $38,167,630.

With income from investments in General Motors at $22,002,195, against $29,333,949, and other income at $3,097,528, against $2,508,002, income for the nine months totaled $72,382,085, against $70,009,581. Net income after taxes and charges was $62,799,523, compared with $62,567,019 in the 1936 period, as reported earlier this week.

Complete figures for the third quarter show a net profit of $22,063,289, equal to $1.92 a share on the common stock, compared with $23,875,048, or $2.04 a share, in the 1936 quarter. Operating income was $18,636,158, against $17,322,927, and total income, $25,617,476, against $26,789,235.

Pittsburgh Steel Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pittsburgh Steel Co. reported consolidated net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $257,160 after charges but before federal surtax, equal after preferred dividend requirement to 21 cents a common share, compared with $309,244, or 35 cents a share, in the like quarter last year.

North American Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Co., leading midwestern utility system, reported consolidated net earnings for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $17,600,320, equal after charges and preferred dividends to $2.05 a common share, compared with $13,715,756, or $1.60 a share, in the like month last year.

Hide, Skin Prices In 1938 Expected To Average Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Hide and skin prices in 1938 are expected to average below 1937, although they should be above current levels, particularly above levels quoted on the future market for hides, said A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., speaking before the annual meeting here of the Tanners' Council of America.

Present prices for hides as quoted on the New York futures market are below levels justified on the basis of supply and demand and merely reflect the panic physchology in speculative markets, added Mr. Zelomek. Howêver, present prices in the spot markets are too high and must be readjusted downward in order to establish a more normal relationship between futures and spots, he said. The peak in shoe prices at retail either has been seen or will be seen in the next 30 to 60 days; a lower trend is likely during the early part of 1938.

Raw Supply Restricted

Mr. Zelomek stressed the fact that the supply of hides and skins will not show any material increase and will continue below the corresponding period a year ago, particularly during the next several months. The indicated lower price for meat may tend to restrict the amount of animals sent to market, especially in view of the need for rebuilding herds. There should also be a sustained European demand for hides, even though there has been an easing of political tension abroad.

For the first time in years, he pointed out, tanners were not caught with excessive stocks. They have operated very cautiously, and the industry as a whole is in an excellent position to re-enter the market at lower levels to cover for future needs. Covering for spring has been extremely conservative, probably the most conservative in any period of years. This is not only true for hides, but also for leather to be used by shoe manufacturers.

Shoe Output Prospects

While output of shoes for the remainder of the year will fall below last year, Mr. Zelomek pointed out that the total for 1937 will reach a new all-time high. Production in 1938, however, will average lower than in 1937, but the decrease will not be very marked. In explaining the reason for expecting lower output, he stressed the fact that the tendency will be to reduce inventories and to operate more cautiously. This, coupled with the less favorable retail demand resulting from the current recession in general business, will restrict coverage for the future.

ICC Asked to Deny Rail Group's Plea To Split Up Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission official recommended to the commission that it dismiss the application of Associated Railways Company to dismember the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company.

A group of seven first-class carriers serving the territory had banded together to form Associated Railways Company for the purpose of acquiring the carrier which has been in receivership about 15 years. They planned to abandon immediately 410 miles of the road's 1500 miles, and split the remainder up among themselves.

To this end they sought a $7,200,000 loan from Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance the transaction.

Carriers forming the Associated Railways Company consisted of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

C. E. Boles, assistant director of finance of the I. C. C., who drafted the recommendation, found that acquisition of parts of the line by the various roads would not be in harmony with and furtherance of the commission's plan for the consolidation of railway properties.

Price of Domestic Copper Cut Again

NEW YORK (AP)—A leading custom smelter reduced the price of domestic copper to 11¾ cents a pound, from the 12-cent level prevailing for two days.

There was no immediate indication that domestic producers would follow the lead.

Early in September the smelting division of the industry instituted a lower price than producers by lowering the metal from 13 cents to 12 and then advanced it to 12½ cents. Early this week it fell back to 12 cents and leading producers met this quotation.

Large Oregon Storage Plant Nears Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—What is said to be the largest cold storage warehouse in the world is rapidly nearing completion here. The building, 320 x 160 feet, is five stories high and will be used exclusively for the storage of fruit from the Hood River territory. Although the top two floors have not been completed, the lower floors are in operation and 300,000 cases of packed winter pears are already stored.

The warehouse will be operated by the Apple Growers' Association and Hood River Growers' co-operative. The capacity of the structure at present is 650,000 cases of fruit, all of which will be kept at a constant temperature of 30 degrees.

Engineering Awards 40 P. C. Above 1936

By the Associated Press

New York

Engineering construction awards for the week ended Oct. 26, 1937, amounted to $62,866,000, an increase of 43 per cent over the last previous week and 40 per cent over the corresponding week in 1936, the Engineering News-Record reports.

Recover

(Continued from Page 1)

may be unable to avoid action, and, indeed, the advocacy by outlying New Dealers of change may be a deliberate process to set the stage and mask President Roosevelt's change of front.

One strong New Deal supporter, David Cushman Coyle, the economist, upon whose explanations much latter-day New Deal economic and financial action is based, has just published an analysis of the undistributed profits tax in which he begins by asserting that no surrender is necessary on main points, but ends by suggesting alterations which greatly change the law in business' favor.

Among Mr. Coyle's suggestions are the spreading of losses and gains over a period of years, instead of forcing the distribution of profits in every single twelvemonth; the proper definition of profit and loss in their correct relation to interest and dividends; a distinction between upkeep and expansion with the tax in this respect resting only on profits used for expansion; dividends to avoid the tax should be permitted for a reasonable time after the close of the fiscal year; exemption of net earnings up to, say, $15,000 as a boon to small businesses; exemption for a "reasonable" cash surplus.

It is easy to see that these changes, while not pleasing business so much as outright repeal of the tax law, would go far to ease its operating disadvantages.

Business' chief charge against the tax was that it prevented accumulation of reserves against lean years, and if Mr. Coyle's suggestion of spreading profits or losses over a period of years were followed extensively, it should obviate most of this difficulty. Another objection is that the tax discourages debt retirement, which might be met by the Coyle changes. That the law penalizes small and growing corporations might be avoided by an exemption of the smaller units, and a bigger allowance for upkeep.

Three Things to Do

There appears to be three main choices before the Administration.

1. It can ignore, or only suggest minor changes, in the law;
2. It can sponsor major changes;
3. Or it can leave the decision up to Congress.

If the last choice is followed, it is almost certain that the law will be repealed. Never popular on first enactment, the law went through only under stiff administration pressure. In the most recent mood of Congress, repeal ought to go through swiftly, and the same applies to drastic revision, under the second choice outlined.

But if President Roosevelt chooses to stand pat, or virtually so, on his original law—a decision which he might well take in view of his previous support of the theory of surplus taxation—he may be faced with a strong congressional drive for repeal which would result in the bitterest kind of battle between White House and the same legislative groups that blocked the President's programs earlier this year.

In any event, what is done about the undistributed profits tax stands as the keystone to administration relations with business. Hand-in-hand with this issue goes the modification of the capital gains tax, but this drive has been blanketed by the more spectacular effects of the corporation surplus tax.

Likewise there is much pressure for an evolution of administration industrial policy, particularly to prevent either the triumph of labor to an extent greatly to increase prices to the consumer, or what is much the same thing, a "deal" between employer and labor resulting equally in high prices.

The Logical Necessity

For President Roosevelt, it seems vital to stir private capital in taking up the load left by the diminution of government spending. Unless this load is assumed, and if the President presses ahead to balance the budget, it is plain that a considerable deflation is under way.

If laggard conditions of industrial production, stock market collapse, and "strike of capital" continue into the next month, without conciliatory gestures and acts from the Roosevelt Administration, it is plain that not only the small Republican opposition but many Democrats may join the same kind of revolting movement as existed in the Supreme Court fight.

Thus the President is under severe pressure to make some sort of peace with business and finance. The "negotiations" are proceeding in a string of vistors to Hyde Park and in multiple contacts which still exist between Washington and New York. Previous lesser recessions during the five Roosevelt years have produced like pressures, different in degree.

Mr. Roosevelt has seldom made lasting concessions. But today new dangers threaten his program, and observers know the outcome may be different.

Sugar Beet Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holly Sugar Corporation announces that it will soon complete payments aggregating approximately $7,500,000 for last year's beet crop. The final payment will be made to growers in the Rocky Mountain territory for beets grown in 1936. Total payments for the previous year's beet crop approximated $7,250,000.

Minor Tire Price Advances

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Rubber Company announces issuance of a new price list on tires, which calls for minor advances on first grade and third line tires and some small reductions in other lines.

Roosevelt Hopes To Boost Income Of the 'Have Nots'

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt indicated today that his budget balancing studies are centered around his hopes for increasing the income of 30 to 40 million persons he said who have no purchasing power now.

Shortly before meeting Secretary Morgenthau and Under-Secretary Magill on budget problems this evening, the President told his press conference that the proposed wages and hours and surplus crop control measures were aimed at boosting the ability of citizens to buy.

Mr. Roosevelt had no direct comment on speculation that the capital gains and undistributed surplus taxes would be revised, but said he noted that newspaper stories from Washington speculating on that made no reference to that portion of the population which has very little money to live on.

He said he was struck by the fact that all the speculation was from the point of view of the people who have and not from the viewpoint of those who are substandard as far as living goes.

He called attention to a labor department study which he said showed a $2,500,000,000 decrease this year in national income—the income of the people—due to government action. A reduction of $1,500,000,000 was noted because the government paid out that much on the bonus last year and is not during the current fiscal period.

Another $1,000,000,000 was deducted because the federal relief appropriation was reduced by that much.

He indicated, however, he had hopes for great increases in the income of the people. He said the national income was $65,000,000,000 this year and probably would go to $70,000,000,000 next year, and to $90,000,000,000 or $100,000,000,000 in the future.

The President said taxes were one of fifty subjects he expected to discuss with Morgenthau and Magill. The budget discussions will be continued Monday, when Daniel W. Bell, the budget director, arrives from Washington.

In talking on what he called the omission from tax change speculation of those he has said are "ill fed, ill clothed and ill housed," the President said also there was never mention made of the various taxes sub-standard people must pay.

Federal Land Banks Sell More Farms Than They Acquire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Through selling over the period of a year, more farms than they have acquired, the Federal Land Banks have been whittling away their backlogs, says Albert S. Goss, Federal Land Bank Commissioner, who is meeting here with the heads of the 12 banks.

Commissioner Goss goes on to say:

"Ordinarily sales increase during the last four months of the year, and reports received from the land bank presidents indicate that except for a few areas sales may be expected to be good for the balance of 1937.

"Activity in the farm real estate business can be gauged," said Mr. Goss, "by the fact that of the $5,465,000 applied for in loans in September $4,685,000 was to be used in the purchase of farms. For the first nine months of this year such applications amounted to over $32,000,000.

"Collections on land bank loans were up a point in September compared to the average for the past year, being 85.5 per cent. During that year borrowers paid more than $66,000,000 on principal which included $27,000,000 of loans paid in full and $39,000,000 applied to the partial reduction of their debts."

Commissioner Goss said that the land banks now have 637,131 farm mortgage loans outstanding for $2,045,000,000 while loans from the Commissioner's fund number 456,099 for $823,257,000. The land bank loans, he said, are all upon the security of first mortgages on farms while the Commissioner's are divided 60 to 40 between second and first mortgages.

Department Store Sales Rise 5.8 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—September sales for the reporting department stores in this district were 5.8 per cent higher than last year, the monthly review of business and credit conditions of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed.

This was a slightly larger increase than in August.

The percentage increases in some localities were: New York 6, Buffalo 4.4, Rochester 9.5, Syracuse 11, northern New Jersey 3.3, Bridgeport, Conn., 9.6.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.

Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,800,000
Previous sales 2,457,560
1937 vol to date 347,268,359
1936 vol. to date 394,577,040

Stocks Sell Off In Late Trading; Market Is Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Stocks encountered fast selling in the latter part of today's market and early gains of 1 to 7 points were reduced near the final hour.

The uptrend was pronounced during the greater part of the session. The backslide followed a news ticker service report from Hyde Park the President had indicated no change would be recommended in the present capital gains and undistributed profits taxes. A subsequent version of the Chief Executive's remarks at his press conference was that he answered queries regarding these taxes by saying he had noted much discussion in newspapers of the matter, but he made no direct comment on these revenue laws.

The ticker tape was frequently several minutes behind, both on buying and selling moves. The final retreat was comparatively short-lived and was succeeded by a moderate recovery slant. The pace also slowed. Transfers were at the rate of about 2,800,000 shares.

Stimulating the brisk extension of yesterday's rally, brokers said, was a revival of hopes the reduction of margin requirements by the Federal Reserve implied a "turn to the right" by Washington and the probability other aids to a long-latent capital market would be provided.

Steels Advance

Steels were easily the standard bearers from the start, apparently responding to the favorable Bethlehem statement and indications a break in the downtrend of mill operation is likely soon.

Conspicuous on the upswing were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Wheeling Steel, Inland Steel, National Steel, Crucible, Republic, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, American Can, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, du Pont, American Telephone, Peoples Gas, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, Skelly Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Loew's, Monsanto Chemical, Liggett & Myers "B," Dow Chemical, Philip Morris, Coca-Cola, and Union Carbide.

Rails were not unduly depressed by a sharply contra-seasonal setback in last week's freight loadings caused mainly by a fall-off in miscellaneous and ore shipments.

Bonds Are Higher

Most sections of the bond market lifted fractions in light dealings today. Railroad liens and selected utilities were in modest demand. Federal loans were steady with gains ranging up to 5-32 of a point.

As the session approached midday, trading was restricted with no sales reported in a number of usually active issues. In addition to the carrier group, most industrials and utilities found a firm footing.

Although a sharp contra-seasonal decline in carloadings did little to brighten the rail outlook, financial quarters took some comfort from the fact that the nation's carriers were expected soon to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for a further increase in freight rates.

Some of the carriers moving up a bit included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Rock Island 4s and Chicago and North Western 4¾s. Southern Pacific 4½s pushed up a little more than a point.

Among the other gainers were Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Anaconda 4½s, International Paper 5s, North American 5s, Shell Union 3½s, International Telephone 5s and Western Union 5s. International Hydro Electric 6s jumped more than 2 points on a couple of sales.

Foreign dollar loans were quiet and a little higher. Japanese Government obligations were up fractions to around a point, while German and Italian issues tended to soften a little. South American loans were inactive.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The curb market rallied smartly today with leaders gaining fractions to three or more points, but later selling shaved some of the advances.

Reports in Wall Street that the President at Hyde Park had intimated changes in the capital gains tax and undistributed profits surtax might not be forthcoming were credited with responsibility for the flurry. Subsequent reports indicated Mr. Roosevelt had made no direct comment on these taxes to reporters at his press conference.

Issues ahead fractions to as much as two points as the final hour of trading neared included American Gas & Electric, American Light & Traction, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Northern States Power "A," American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share and Gulf Oil.

Newmont Mining stood out with an advance of more than four and Sherwin-Williams added nearly as much. Montgomery Ward "A," a high-priced issue, dipped two points.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed steady, with prices holding firm most of the day. Industrials sold higher, especially rayon, tobacco and motor shares.

Paris—Prices moved irregularly in the Bourse, with electric and coal issues selling higher.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed ¾d to 2d net lower, the market reacting on reports that harvesting was under way in Australia. Bombay buying of new crop cotton futures and local covering in nearby positions gave the market a steady tone, although contracts were scarce. Price closed three points higher to one lower.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	12.30	12.30	12.17	12.30	+.13
March	12.61	12.70	12.55	12.58	+.10

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	38⅝	38¼	38½	
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	+1¼
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	31	12	11½	12	+ ½
28⅜	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	4	20	20	20	—2
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	9	23½	22	23½	+ ¾
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	18	59	57	58¼	+ ¼
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	30	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	1	Allegheny	37	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
58½	10	Allegpf xw	4	14¾	14	14¼	+1¾
59¾	11	Allegpf $30 ww	31	16¼	15½	16⅛	+1⅛
59	11	Allegpf $40 ww	3	14½	14½	14½	
52½	10½	Allegpf	4	17	17	17	+1
45⅜	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	9	21¾	20⅞	21½	+1
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	5	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+ ¾
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	35	167½	163	165	+4
17½	11⅝	Allied Kid (1a)	7	11½	11	11	— ⅛
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	9	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	102	12	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	57½	57½	57½	+1½
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	57	49	47	47⅝	+ ⅞
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	15	15	14¼	15	+1
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	12	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	5	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ¼
114⅞	59	Amerada (2)	23	66½	64	65¾	+1¾
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	5	65	63	65	+3
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	15	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¾
80⅜	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	8	41½	41½	41½	— ¾
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	14	97	95¾	96	+2
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Oct 27
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (1½g)	29	25	24	24	
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	61	19¾	18⅞	19¼	+1
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	95	95	95	+5
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	97½	97½	97½	Oct 27
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	5	9⅜	9	9	+ ¼
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	9	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ½
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	7	18½	18	18½	+ ¾
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	32	5¼	5	5	+ ⅜
17	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
13¾	2½	Am Export Pow	114	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	20	24	23	24	+1
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	36	29¼	27	28½	+2
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	32	13¼	12	12⅞	+1¼
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	45	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	10	26½	25½	26½	+1½
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	39	38½	39	+ ¾
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	
37⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	18	17	18	+2⅞
17¾	6⅝	Am International	11	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	50	22½	21	22	5+1⅜
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	2	71½	71	71	+4
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (1)	20	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	16	6⅜	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
68¾	29	Am Metal (1¼g)	23	35⅞	33⅝	35⅛	+2¼
129½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16½	3	Am Power & Light	254	3⅝	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅝
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	15	49½	45½	48½	+ 4⅛
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	13	43	39	42	+2⅝
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	165	13⅞	12⅜	13¼	+ ½
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	86	27⅛	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	81	79¼	80¾	+1⅜
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	7	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
29	7½	Am Seating (¼g)	8	16	15½	16	+1¼
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	81	60	57½	58⅝	+1⅞
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	134	133	134	+ ½
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	4	52	51	51	Oct 28
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	64	29⅞	28	29⅛	+2⅛
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Oct 28
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	32	32	32	+ ½
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	115⅛	115½	115⅛	+6⅛
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	85	157½	154	156	+1¾
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	7	72¼	71¾	72¼	+1
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	15	74⅜	73	74⅜	+1⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	Oct 27
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	37	8½	7⅞	8	+ ½
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	155	14⅜	12¾	13¾	+ ⅞
107	72	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	82	82	82	Oct 25
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	12	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	41	40	41	+1¾
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	85	7⅞	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34⅞	34½	34⅞	Oct 26
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	434	32¾	30⅞	32¼	+1¾
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½)	5	46	45	45	
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	43	20½	19	19½	+1⅛
37½	7	Andes Copper	4	15	13	13	—1
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 27
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Oct 26
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	5	99	98¼	98¼	—1¼
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	85	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	73	73	73	+1
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	21	46¾	45	46	+3¼
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	15	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
17⅝	2⅜	Artloom	30	5¾	5	5¾	+ ¾
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	42	10¾	9⅞	10¾	+1
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 21
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	125	45	41⅜	42	+1
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	8	86	85	85	
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	37	29¼	27	28⅛	+1⅛
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	13	24¼	23⅜	24	+ ½
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	104	104	104	
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	38	10½	9½	9⅞	— ⅜
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+2
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	14	11½	10½	11½	+1
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	32	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ¼

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	149	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ¼
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	154	14⅞	14	14¼	+ ⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	14	18¾	17¾	18	+1
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	31	19¼	18½	18½	
32	9	Barker Bros	12	13½	12⅜	13	+1½
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	116	16½	15½	16	+ ½
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56½g)	6	13½	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	6	19¼	18	19¼	+1
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Oct 27
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	9	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ¾
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	72	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	
23¾	15	Benef Loan (2g)	12	19⅝	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅝
62¾	37¾	Best & Co (2½g)	4	41½	40	41	+1¼
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	360	57	53	54⅞	+3⅞
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	16	98	92	97½	+6½
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	6	32	30	32	+2
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	6	19¾	19	19	Oct 28
29½	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	23	14½	13⅜	14	+ ⅞
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	92	24¾	23¼	24	+ ½
48½	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	31	30¾	31	+1½
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	15	11	16½	16¾	+ ¼
28	17⅜	Borden (1.60)	23	21	20½	20½	— ½
50⅝	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	57	35⅞	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅝
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	Oct 27
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 28
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	4	23½	22½	23	+ ⅜
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	37	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ½
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	37	30⅜	29	29½	+1
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¾
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅜
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	10¾	9¾	10¼	+1¼
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	73	12¾	11⅜	12¾	+1⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	11	37¼	36	37	+1
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	4	24¼	23¼	24½	+1¼
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38	38	38	+ ¼
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	14	11¾	11	11½	+1
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	28	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	54	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	46	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	16	18½	18	18¼	+1¼
65¼	26	Buiova Watch (4a)	12	38⅜	36½	37¼	+1¼
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	20	21	20⅛	20¼	— ⅜
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	3⅞	3½	3½	— ¼
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
18¼	5⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	16	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	20	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	20	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ¼
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	*5	21	20½	21	

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	†20	28	27	27¾	Oct 28
52⅜	50	Calif Pack pf (12½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6⅜	1	Callahan Z-Ld	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
20⅛	4	Calumet & Ari (1.10g)	64	9⅝	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅜
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	9	20	19½	19½	+ ⅜
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	184	16½	14⅛	15⅞	+2⅛
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	44	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
61½	33	Cannon Mills (1½g)	3	34⅜	34	34	— ⅛
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 27
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	4	22½	21	21	—1
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	9	4⅞	4½	4⅜	+ ⅜
191¾	89	Case (JI) (6g)	15	107½	102	105	+3
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2)	23	62	58½	60¾	+1¾
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 26
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	34	27	26	26½	+ ¼
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	2	32	31	31	+1
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	5	26½	26	26¼	+ ¼
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	38	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	8	14¾	13	13	
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	7½	7¼	7¼	
14½	3½	Century Rib M (.40g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Oct 23
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	24	48½	47	47	+1
23⅝	3⅛	Certain-teed	20	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (3)	4	38	36¾	38	+4
48	5	Checker Cab	4	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
68½	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	50	41	39½	41	+1¾
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	7	50⅛	49	50	+1¾
4⅝	¾	Chi & E Ill	2	1¾	1⅜	1¾	Oct 28
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	3	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	9	2¼	2½	2¼	+ ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	19	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	8	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	6	2⅜	2½	2½	+ ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	29	14⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	33	32¼	32¼	+1¼
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	3¾	3¾	3⅞	Oct 28
10⅛	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	11	11	11	+1
22⅛	12	Chick Cot Oil	6	15¼	15	15	+1
15⅞	3	Childs Co	21	6¾	6	6¼	+1
135¼	52½	Chrysler (7g)	620	77½	74⅜	75¼	+1¾

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	12	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
10⅜	2	City Stores	16	4⅞	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
48	24½	Clark Equip (4.30g)	*4	32	31½	31½	Oct 28
48½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	10	31½	30	31½	— ⅝
37	28½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	2	37	35½	36½	
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	20	17	15⅝	17	+1⅝
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	22	117	114	117	+2½
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58½	58½	58½	+ ¼
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	32	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	+ ¾
104½	97	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	97	97	97	
62¾	30¾	Coll & Alk (4g)	17	36	32⅝	35	+3
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅞
32	18	Colum Br A (1.05g)	4	21	20	20⅞	+1
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	20	19½	20	+ ½
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	340	9¾	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅜
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	81½	81½	81½	+3½
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	45	18½	16¼	18	+2
46⅜	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31	31	31	Oct 26
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	88	86	88	+4
89¾	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	46	47¼	46	46½	+ ½
114	90	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	2	90	90	90	
80¼	39½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	37	50¾	49	49½	+ ¾
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	+3
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	56	9¾	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1	Comwlth & Sou	225	2⅛	1⅞	2	
75⅜	34	Comwlth & So pf (3)	18	45¼	41¾	44	+3
19⅛	4⅛	Conde Nast	6	8	8	8	
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	23	26½	25	25¼	+ ¼
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	11	10	10	— ¼
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	17	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	13	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	+1⅜
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	154	27	25½	26	+ ¾
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	97¾	95¼	97¾	+2⅞
5¾	1	Consol Film	14	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	4¾	Consol Film pf	15	8⅞	8	8¾	+ ⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	6	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	2	82½	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	10⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	65	18½	17½	18	+ ⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	38	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅝
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	17	2½	2	2	
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	78½	77½	77½	Oct 28
69⅛	41¼	Cont Can (3)	32	53	50	52	+1¾
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	9	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	29¾	28¾	29¾	+1
37⅝	⅞	Cont Motors	10	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¾g)	72	36¾	35	35¾	+ ⅜
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	9	14⅞	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	32	58	55½	57¼	+2⅜
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	155	155	155	Oct 27
62¾	30¾	Coty	32	57⅜	53⅜	53½	+ ¼
51⅞	11¼	Crane Co	31	33¼	32¼	33	+ ¾
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	100	99½	100	+1½
37	21¾	Cream of Wh (2g)	2	25	25	25	+1
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	12	11¾	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
100⅞	31⅜	Crown Cork (2)	49	42	37¾	40	+2⅛
56½	40	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	6	36

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '43-40 June	105.22	105.22	105.22
4 3¾s '43-41 Mch	106.15	106.15	106.15
103 3¼s '41	106.17	106.14	106.17
8 3¼s '45-43	106.21	106.18	106.21
1 3¼s '46-44	106.18	106.18	106.18
11 4s '54-44	111.16	111.7	111.16
1 2¾s '47-45	102.22	102.22	102.22
1 3¾s '56-46	109.27	109.27	109.27
3 3½s 8'49-46	104.26	104.26	104.26
8 4¼s '52-47	115.23	115.19	115.23
2 2¾s '51-48	100.26	100.20	100.20
17 2½s '53-49	98.8	98.6	98.6
20 2¾s '54-51	99.31	99.25	99.30
7 3s '55-51	102.30	102.28	102.30
69 2¾s '60-55	100.22	100.19	100.20
10 2¾s '59-56	99.20	99.20	99.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3¼s '64-44	102.29	102.24	102.29

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s '52-4	102.9	102.9	102.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	100¼	100¼	100¼
16 Alleghany 5s'44	80	80	80
3 Alleghany 5s'49	71	70	71
18 Alleghany 5s'50 st	30¼	28	30¼
82 Allis Chalmers 4s'52	104	103	103½
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	67	67	67
2 AmI&Chem 5½s'49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
15 Am T&T 5½s'43	113¾	113¼	113¾
166 Am T&T 3¼s'66	100	99¾	100
41 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	103½	103	103
57 Am T&T 3½s'61	100½	100	100½
14 Anaconda C 4½s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	50	50	50
28 Arm ei 4s '57	95	94¾	95
19 Arm Del 4s '55	95½	94¾	95¼
6 ATSFM 4s '95	109¾	109¼	109⅜
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107	107	107
25 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106½	106½	106½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111½	111½	111½
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	95¾	94½	95¾
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	21½	21½	21½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	63¼	63	63
30 B&O rfg 6s '95	58½	57½	58
24 BO 1st 5s '48	89½	89	89½
2 Austin & N W 5s '41	99½	99½	99½
50 B&O rfg 5s '95	51¾	50¼	51
44 B&O 5s '96 F	50	49	49
23 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	80	79	79
18 B&O 5s SW '50	70	69½	69½
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	111½	111½	111½
102 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102	102	102
16 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93¼	93	93
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	51	51	51
3 Bos & Me 4¾s '61 JJ	48	48	48
1 Bot Con M 6½s '55 ct	12	12	12
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101¼	101¼
45 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	59¾	58	59¾
4 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	83¾	82¼	82¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	104	104	104
8 Buf RP 4½s '57	57½	57½	57½
5 Bur C Rs'No 5s '34 ct	9	9	9
16 Bush T Bldg 6s '60	60	60	60
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	13	12¼	13
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115	114⅞	115
4 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '55	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111¾	111¼	111¾
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	121½	121½	121½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	112	111¾	111¾
3 Can Pac 5s '54	103	103	103
17 Can Pac 4s '46	102	101½	102
16 Can Pac 4½s '60	96	95¾	96
2 Can Pac 4s perp	86¾	86⅝	86⅝
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	80	80	80
3 Cen Foundry 6s '41	108	108	108
124 Cen of Ga 5s '59	9½	8½	8½
19 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	13	12	12
3 Cen Hud G&E3½s'65	105½	105½	105½
25 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	96	95	96
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	77¾	76½	77⅜
4 Cen Pac 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Cen R R NJ 5s '87	39	38	39
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	116¾	116¾	116¾
18 Certain-td 5½s'48	62¼	62	62¼
2 Champion F&P4¾s'50	105	105	105
1 C & O Chio ref 5s'39	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 C & O 3½s'96D	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 CB&Qrfg 5s '71A	112½	112½	112½
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	105½	105½	105½
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	109⅜	109½	109⅝
4 Chi Ar & Ill 5s '51	17½	16	17⅜
6 Chi & E Ill 5s'51ct	15½	14¼	15½
64 Chi Gt West 4s '59	22	21	21
4 Chi I & L 6s '66	7½	7½	7½
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	18	18	18
10 Chi I & L 5s '63	7¼	7	7½
1 Chi I & L 4s '47	16	16	16
1 Chi L S & E 4s'69	112¾	112¾	112¾
121 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12⅛	11¾	12
55 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
15 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	32	31½	32
7 CM & SP 4½s '89 E	32	31½	31½
3 CM & SP gen 4s '89	29½	28½	29½
1 Chi & NW 6¼s '36	23¼	23¼	23¼
17 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	12½	12	12½
10 Chi & NW gn 5s '87	22½	22½	22½
10 Chi & NW 5½s '49	8¾	8¾	8¾
28 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11½	11	11½
14 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	11½	11	11½
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	19¼	19¼	19¾
7 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	19½	19½	19½
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	18	18	18
14 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	10¼	10	10¼
5 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	8	8	8
5 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	6	5¾	6
21 CRI & P 4s '88	19½	18¾	19½
7 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	10½	9½	10½
18 CRI & P rfg 4½s'34 ct	8½	8	8½
12 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	106⅞	107¼
9 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	98¼	97	97
24 Cinn G & E 3¼s '66	101½	101⅜	101½
5 Cinn Un Term 5s '57 C	109	109	109
17 CCC & St L 4½s '77	76	75½	76
3 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '0	104½	104½	104½
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106⅜	106¼	106¼
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	102	102	102
2 Clev Un Term 4½s '77 C	97½	97½	97½
2 Colo F & I 5s '70	66	66	66
8 Colo & So 4½s '80	49	46¾	49
21 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	94	94	94
10 Columbia G 5s '52 May	94	94	94
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	92	91½	91⅝
5 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	105	105	105
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	97	96¾	97
13 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	100⅜	100¼	100¼
6 Conn Riv Pw 3¾s'61	105¼	105	105½
3 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104½	104	104
10 Con Edis 3½s'56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
51 Con Oil 3½s'51	97	95¾	97
17 Consum Pow 3½s'70	103	102¾	103
1 Consum Pow 3½s'65	103½	103½	103½
8 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2 Container Cor 6s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Crown Will 6s'51	123¾	123¼	123¾
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	44	43	44
2 Cuba R R 5s'52	46½	46½	46½
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	70	70	70
1 D & R G 1½s'36	14¾	14¾	14¾
54 D & R G 4s'36	15	14	15
11 D & R G 5½s Asd	7	6¼	7
4 D & R GWest 5s'78	10	10	10
3 D Moin & Ft D4s'35 ct	3	3	3
22 Det Ed 5s'52	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Det Ed 4½s'61	112½	112½	112½
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	101	101	101
7 Duluth SSA 5s'37	29	29	29
23 Duquesne L 3½s'65	106½	106	106½
2 E TenV&G cn 5s'56	104½	104½	104½
16 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	103¾	103	103⅛
64 Erie rfg 5s'67	52½	52	52½
17 Erie rfg 5s'75	52⅜	50	51½
19 Erie gen lien 4s'96	63½	63	63
5 Erie cv 4s'53 B	55	55	55
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	100½	100½	100½
5 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	101	100	101
42 Fla 1st Cst 5s '74	8½	7½	8½
25 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¾	8½	8½
11 Francis Sug 6s '56	54	53	54
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100	100	100
28 Gen Mat Accept 3s '46	104	103¾	104
3 Gen Stl Cast5½s' '49	57½	56	57½
5 Goodrich 4½s '56	99	98¾	99
9 Goodrich 6s '45	99	98¾	99
31 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¼	102½	102⅝
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	92	92	92
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	114	114	114
127 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107	106	106½
59 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99⅛	98½	98¾
22 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	84¼	84⅛	84¼
12 G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Hudson Coal 5s62A	35¼	34½	35¼
37 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	52	51½	52
35 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17¼	16⅞	17⅛
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	107¼	107	107¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	56½	56½	56½
8 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45	44¾	45
36 IC&CStL&NO 5s63A	52	51	52
19 Inland Stl 4½s '61	104½	104¼	104⅜
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	55	55	55
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	20	20	20
53 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	51	50	51
25 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66 ct	50	49¾	50
14 Interlake Iron 6s '47	80	79	79
34 Int Cit Nor aj 5s '52	5¾	5⅝	5¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	21	21	21
32 IntHydro El 6s '44	68	64¼	67¼
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57	57	57
18 Int Paper 6s '55	87½	85¼	87½
11 Int Paper 5s '47	93½	93¼	93½
39 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86¾	85	86¾
61 Int T&T 4½s '52	57	56	57
63 Int T&T 5s '55	61½	58	60
36 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3¾	3½	3⅝
1 Jones&LauSt 4¼s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
14 K C South 5s '50	65	64¾	65
15 K C South 3s '50	76	75½	76
2 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	109	109	109
4 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	84	84	84
3 Koppers Co 4s '61	102	102	102
7 Kresge Found 4s '45	101½	101½	101½
4 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	56½	54½	56½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	54	54	54
52 Lac Gas 5½s '53	66¼	64	65½
42 Lac Gas 5½s '60	65	63	65
28 Lac Gas 5s '39	95	94	94¾
29 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29	28½	29
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	31	31	31
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	68	68	68
14 Lehigh V C 5s 2003	39¾	37¾	39½
33 Leh Val 4½s 2003	35	33½	35
64 Leh Val 4s 2003	33	31	32
15 Liquid Carb 4s '47	106	106	106
11 Loews 3½s '46	99	99	99
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	95	95	95
1 Lorillard Co 5s '52	119	119	119
20 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	74	73¾	74
10 Louis & N un 4s '40	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86½	85¾	86½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	101½	101½	101½
10 Manat Sug 7½s42ct	43⅞	43	43⅞
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	29½	29	29¼
9 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	28¾	28¼	28
5 ManhatRy 2d4s2013	15	13	15
1 Marion StShov6s'47	75	75	75
5 McCrory Stra 5s '51	100	100	100
7 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	102	101¾	101¾
12 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100	99¼	99½
11 Met Ed 4½s '68	104¾	104⅜	104¾
3 Mich Cen 4s '40	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	101¾	101	101¾
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100	100	100
18 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8	7	8
10 M & StL 4s '49	4	3½	4
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	10	10	10
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13½	13	13
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	49½	48⅞	49
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	28½	28	28½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	75⅜	75¼	75¼
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	39	38½	39
26 Mo Pac 5½s'49	6	5⅝	6
8 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22½	21¼	22½
41 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22¼	21	22
26 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22½	21	22½
100 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22½	21⅜	21⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
60 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22½	21¼	21½
47 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	20½	20	20
47 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	8½	8	8¼
10 Mob & O 4½s '77	13½	13	13½
25 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
3 Mon W P S 4½s '60	102½	102½	102½
1 Mon W Pa P S 6s '65	95	95	95
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91½	91	91
2 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	63½	63½	63½
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	79	79	79
8 Namm & Son 6s '43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Nash Cha & St L 4s '78	83½	83½	83½
44 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	100¾	100¼	100¾
56 Natl Steel 3¼s '65	106¼	106	106¼
4 Newpt N C B 4½s '45	111½	111½	111½
20 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	94¼	94	94
8 N O Pu Sv 5s '55 B	98¾	98¼	98¾
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	84½	84⅜	84⅜
1 N Y Sec & M 5½s '54	37½	37½	37½
1 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	37½	37½	37½
1 N O Tex & M 5s B '54ct	35	35	35
1 NY & Qns E&P3½s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	80	76½	80
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	72	70	72
2 NYC cn 4s '98	84	84	84
10 NYC 3¾s '46	95¼	95	95¼
26 NYC 3¼s '52	90¼	89⅝	90¼
26 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	73	70	72¼
11 NYC & HR 3½s '97	94½	94½	94½
1 NY Con G&E 5s '48	86	85¾	86
1 NY Chi & StL 4s '37	82½	82½	82½
42 NYChi&StL 5½s'74 A	75	74¼	75
60 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	65	64	65
2 NY Conn RR 5s'53	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 NY Dock Co 5s'38	43	43	43
21 NY Edis 3½s'66	101¼	101	101¼
11 NY Edis 3¼s'66	101¼	101	101¼
20 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	26	24⅞	26
5 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	36½	36	36½
3 NYNH&H 4s'47	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
10 NYNH&H 4s'55	23½	23½	23½
13 NYNH&H 4s'56	23½	23⅛	23⅛
2 NYNH&H 4s'57	11	11	11
1 NYNH&H Con 4s'54	20	20	20
24 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	12⅛	11½	11½
21 NY O & W gen 4s '55	8⅛	8	8
4 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	100	100	100
1 NY Steam 6s'47	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
7 NY Steam 5s'56	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
4 NY Steam 5s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
23 NY T 4½s'39	107	106½	106½
9 NY Tel 2¾s'67	103	102¾	103
15 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6⅛	6	6
10 Niagara Fls P 3½s'66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	11½	11½	11½
1 Norf & W 4s'96	117¼	117¼	117¼
14 Nor Am Co 6s'61	100¼	100	100¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s'43	103½	103½	103½
4 Nor Am Ed 5s'57 A	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	99	98¼	98¼
29 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	86	86	86
10 Nor Pac 4s'67	98½	98	98¼
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	85½	85	85
2 Ohio Ed 4s'65	101½	101¾	101½
11 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	95	95	95
3 OklahomaG&E 3¾s'66	99	99	99
6 OreRR & Nav 4s'46	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	105½	106
15 Otis Steel 4½s'62	78	77	78
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	106¼	106	106
1 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	101½	101½	101½
28 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	101¾	101¾	101¾
19 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	98	98	98
2 Para Bway 3s'55 ct	63¼	63	63¼
7 Para Pict 3¾s'47	81	80	81
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s'61	99¼	98¾	99¼
8 Pen P&Lt 3½s'66	99¾	99½	99½
29 Pen RR gen 5s'68	111	110⅝	110½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117	117	117
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104½	104½	104½
31 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	94	93¾	94
16 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101¾	101	101¾
16 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	101¾	101	101¾
1 Pen RR 4s '43	109½	109½	109½
16 Pen RR 3¾s '70	95	94⅝	95
43 Pen RR 3¼s '52	93¾	93	93¾
22 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	111¼	110¾	111⅛
2 Peoria & E 4s '40 ct	73	72¾	73
2 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 Pere Marq 5s '56	88	87¾	87¾
6 Pere Marq 4½s '80	80	79½	80

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	6¾	Conn Ry & L pf	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 27
87	65	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	65	65	65	Oct 18
95	63	Cons Cig ppf ww (6½)	20	68½	69½	69½	+4
84	78¾	Cons Cig p pf xw (6½)	50	78¾	78¾	78¾	Oct 8
77	47⅛	Corn Exchange (3)	190	51	51	51	r1
17¾	-3	Cuba RR pf	10	7	7	7	+ ¾
110	82¾	Cuban-Am S pf (18k)	50	80½	80½	80½	+5½
69	30	Cushman Sd pf	10	33	33	33	Oct 23
109	98½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	130	98	98	98	Oct 23
22	5	Detroit & Mackinac	40	7	5½	7	+2
30	13⅛	Detroit & Mac pf	10	13	13	13	Oct 23
41¼	27	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	Oct 28
123	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	20	113	112½	113	Oct 28
118½	109½	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	70	110½	110½	110¾	Oct 28
163	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	20	163	162¾	163	
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	20	106½	106½	106½	
80	75⅞	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
5⅝	1	Fairbanks Co	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
28	7½	Fairbanks pf	300	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ½
103	77	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	77¾	77¾	77¾	Oct 23
109¾	95	Filenes Sons (1.70g)	10	26	26	26	Oct 5
98	80	Food Mach pf (4½)	20	87	87	87	Oct 28
135	70	Foster Wheeler pf	70	76¼	76	76	+6
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	210	64	57⅞	58	+7
117	102	Freeport Sul pf (6)	60	109	108¼	109	+1
73	20½	Fuller pr pf	50	25	25	25	Oct 26
48½	6½	Fuller 2 pf	180	13¾	13	13	+ ¼
33	10¼	Gamewell	510	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅜
106¼	90	Gannett pf (6)	40	90	90	90	Oct 28
153	117	Gen Baking pf (8)	40	118	118	118	Oct 22
152	110	Gen Cigar pf (7)	50	111	111	111	Oct 28
64½	37	Gen G & El cv pf	30	40	40	40	+2
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	90	120	120	120	Oct 28
110	103¾	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	50	104½	103¾	103¾	Oct 15
117½	94	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Oct 26
88	13½	Gen Steel Cast pf	870	28½	25	26½	+1½
115	96	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	96	96	96	Oct 28
96	55	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	60	60	60	
145½	131½	Gt W Sug pf (7)	70	132	131½	132	Oct 28
64¾	50½	Green B&W (2½g)	50	50½	50½	50½	Oct 21
94	65¼	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	80	80	80	Jul 22
29	12	Guantanamo Sug pf	10	22	22	22	Oct 26
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	33	33	33	
108	101	Hamilton W pf (6)	20	101	101	101	Oct 27
105	92	Hanna $5 pf (5)	80	94¼	93	94¼	+2¼
140	123	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	123	123	123	Oct 28
106½	71¾	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	73	73	73	−2
166	140	Helme pf (7)	10	154	154	154	Sep 20
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	50	126¾	126¾	126¾	+1¾
120½	94	Holland F pf (5)	80	94¾	94	94	Oct 21
114¾	109	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	109½	109½	109½	Oct 22
72	41	Illinois Cent LL (4)	80	44½	43½	44½	+2½
143	132	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	20	132	132	132	Oct 26
111½	100	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	106	106	106	Oct 27
10	2¼	Int Ry Cent Amer	750	6⅛	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
57½	35	Int Ry Cent Am pf	90	50½	49½	49½	−1½
110	55	Int Ry Cent Am pf (6k)	30	70	74	78	+5
107½	72¼	Intrst D Sts pf (7)	30	77½	75	75	Oct 23
127	116	Island Crk C pf (6)	*30	116½	116	116	Sep 23
127	116	Island Crk C pf (6)	*30	116½	116	116	Sep 23
136	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	123½	123½	123½	Oct 22
136	72	Jones&L S pf (5¼k)	150	80	78½	80	+3
121	115½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	118½	118½	118½	
110	82¾	Keith-A O pf (5¼k)	10	85¾	85¾	85¾	Oct 23
109½	93	Kendall pf (6a)	70	93¼	92	92	−4
71	20¼	Kinney (G R) pf	20	26	26	26	+ ½
35½	12	Kinney (G R) pr pf	90	17¼	16½	17¼	+1
27½	6	Laclede Gas	20	13	13	13	+ ⅛
41½	8	Laclede Gas pf	70	23	21	23	+2
103	101	Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	10	101	101	101	Oct 19
110	102	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	20	102	102	102	
147¾	127	Lorillard pf (7)	10	125	125	125	−5
132½	127½	MacAnd & F pf (6)	20	128¼	128¼	128¼	Oct 28
30	6	Manati Sugar pf	310	11	9¾	10½	− ½
21½	9	Manati Sug pf ct	50	9	9	9	Oct 11
39	10	Manhattan Ry gtd	80	12¾	12	12½	Oct 27
3½	1	Market St Ry	20	1½	1½	1½	Oct 26
20	3	Market St Ry pf	40	6½

British 'Isolation' Assailed; Lloyd George Queries Policies

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Herbert Morrison, Labor leader, today presented a motion of lack of confidence in Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's Government, which he charged with pursuing a policy of isolation and "running the risk of drifting into a first class war against a first class power."

The Prime Minister, he charged, "was a man possessed with a crude mercantile class outlook."

The Labor leader suggested international co-operation in the cause of peace, with an international air force.

He added, "Let us open widely the question of raw materials—the question, if you will, of colonial territories, provided those are not to be subject to national exploitation."

Urges Peace Crusade

Mr. Morrison urged ministers to make speeches "in the Roosevelt spirit calling the world to a great crusade for peace, to economic social co-operation, hoping that those speeches will filter through to the peoples of the fascist states."

Sir Samuel Hoare, home secretary and former foreign secretary, in answering, denied that the Government was introducing a "class ideology into foreign politics" but said it is trying "to avoid the division of the world into two hostile camps."

He added that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would reply to Mr. Morrison's speech "completely" on Monday.

Debate Gibraltar

David Lloyd George, war-time Prime Minister, and retired Admiral Sir Roger Keyes warmly debated in the House of Commons last night whether Italo-German fleets or the British Navy now control the Straits of Gibraltar.

Mr. Lloyd George asserted "German guns" now dominate the straits. The admiral answered "nothing can stop the British Navy" and declared "neither Italy nor Germany" is in a position to close the important sea lane.

Sir Roger stated that "smoke screens" could mask any guns that threatened Gibraltar and allow British shipping to pass.

The former Prime Minister replied "I ask the supporters of the Government if that is their idea of our position in a great war—dependent on smoke screens."

Control of Sea Routes

British and French sea routes in the Mediterranean "practically are in the hands of Mussolini and Germany," Mr. Lloyd George charged.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that Premier Mussolini wanted "peace in Europe—until he and his fellow dictator (Herr Hitler) are ready."

He told Parliament that Signor Mussolini "makes a great pretence of fighting the Reds, but above all he wants domination in the Mediterranean and North Africa and reconstruction of an empire."

Mr. Lloyd George charged that Spanish non-intervention was a "boasted failure" and the "greatest, basest fraud" ever perpetrated on a weak people. He said that should dictatorship triumph over democracy in Europe, the triumph would be that of the non-intervention committee and Britain.

League Not Abandoned

Viscount Cranborne, denying in the House of Commons Opposition charges that Great Britain had abandoned the League of Nations as an instrument of foreign policy, said that any attempt to bring Geneva into the Spanish war on either side "would split it from top to bottom."

The Viscount, an undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, spoke in answer to Philip Noel-Baker, who declared that "130,000,000 Americans" are in favor now of co-operation with the League on the Spanish and Chinese questions as a result of President Roosevelt's Chicago speech for world peace.

Urging an oil embargo against Japan, the Labor member, Mr. Noel-Baker, said he believed the United States would co-operate.

Nothing but Debate May Be Hot In Coming Session of Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Capitol architect David Lynn devoted himself today to the ticklish task of turning the heat on Congress.

"The lawmakers shall not gather in the cold," he said, keeping an eye on the calendar's Nov. 15—the day Congress will meet in special session.

Arrayed against his warm optimism, however, are these cold facts:

1. Because of repairs, the Capitol's heating system is as disjointed at the moment as the train of thought in a floundering filibuster.
2. The 430 repair men have just gone back to work after a two-weeks' strike.
3. Pessimistic predictions from the steamfitters, one of whom wheezed from a tangle of pipes beneath the Senate chamber, "we'll have the place ready, but I doubt if it will be very warm."

Workmen on the House of Representatives side were equally gloomy.

"It's an even bet," said one, "that we'll be down here on Nov. 15 making more noise than the congressmen."

The weather bureau, questioned about Nov. 15 temperatures in previous years, said the mercury went down to 36 in 1936 and 22 in 1935.

That makes the average 29, which is not so cold to northern legislators, but remember what sort of climates the congressional leaders come from:

President of the Senate—John N. Garner of Texas.

Speaker of the House—William B. Bankhead of Balmy Alabama.

Senate majority leader—Alben W. Barkley of Sunny Kentucky.

House majority leader—Sam Rayburn of Texas.

To make matters worse, the contractor doing the present air-conditioning job is going to turn on the cold air before he does the hot.

Radio Audiences To Hear Toscanini Group in Rehearsal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The new NBC Symphony Orchestra—the "Toscanini Radio Orchestra"—will be heard for the first time on Tuesday, Nov. 2, when a special dress rehearsal will be broadcast over the NBC-Blue Network from 2 to 3 p. m., E. S. T., under the baton of Dr. Artur Rodzinski.

On Monday, Oct. 4, the 92 instrumental artists chosen to form the new NBC Symphony Orchestra, assembled for their first rehearsal under Dr. Rodzinski, and rehearsals have continued daily, six days in the week, in anticipation of the winter series to culminate in concerts under Arturo Toscanini. Impressed with the individual artistry of the group, Dr. Rodzinski has been so gratified by the orchestra's present proficiency, that he expressed the wish that music lovers might hear the new orchestra even in this preliminary stage of its development.

The radio audience is therefore invited into the workshop on Nov. 2 to listen-in while a great symphony orchestra is actually in the making.

During this dress rehearsal, Rodzinski will be heard rehearsing von Weber's "Oberon" Overture and Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Ein Heldenleben."

Amish Settlers Win 'Little School' Plea

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 29 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle, after a five-minute conference with Amish and Mennonite farmers, today ordered the immediate reopening of 10 "little red schoolhouses" in Lancaster county.

The Amish farmers have fought against a "new-fangled" consolidated school, erected with PWA funds, to replace the rural schoolhouses in East Lampeter township.

Six "plain people" accompanied by two 14-year-old boys, appealed to the Governor to prevent new ideas from reaching the rich tobacco county that has been their home for generations. The boys were clad like their elders in black buttonless suits. A number of Amish children were kept out of classes when the new school opened several weeks ago.

"I know that there are no more law-abiding people in the State of Pennsylvania than these Amish and Menonites," Governor Earle said "I will not interfere with what they want if it is only costing the state a mere $6000 a year."

Governor Earle explained that this was the estimate of the Department of Public Instruction on the cost for teachers for the one-room schools.

Housing Control Passes to Straus From the PWA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt transferred the $134,000,000 low-cost housing investment to the Public Works Administration to the new United States Housing Authority today.

An executive order also transferred the 624 employees of the PWA division to the agency set up to invest another $526,000,000 in low-cost housing and slum clearance under the Wagner Act.

Nathan Straus, who will become administrator of the authority Monday, will direct construction of 27 low-rent housing projects still being built. He also will manage the 22 projects already completed.

Two housing projects in Puerto Rico, however, will remain under control of the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration.

Anti-War-Profits Law Urged in U. S.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct 29 (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, told National Guardsmen today the nation needs "a law with teeth in it" to "attack the evils of inflation and excess profits" in time of war.

"To fight inflation, the President should be authorized to fix prices in time of war," Mr. Johnson said in an address before the 1937 convention of the National Guard Association.

"What I want to discuss with you today," Mr. Johnson said, "is a program of preparedness which would prevent profiteering, hold down prices, equalize the burdens of war and assure a united front behind the lines.

"The American Legion sponsors it. The War Department favors it. The military affairs committees of both houses . . . are both behind it.

"A suggestion has been made that all capital be nationalized in case of war. I need hardly say that such a method is contrary to the ideals and fundamental principles of American government. It means that government would take over industry."

Annapolis Honors 'Grad'

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 29 (AP)—Commander Edward Marshall Stedman, U. S. N. (retired), today was given a Bachelor of Science degree from the naval academy as its oldest graduate. Commander Stedman was born in Massachusetts in March, 1845, and entered the naval academy from that state in 1861.

Loyalist Spain Moves Capital To Barcelona

ROME, Oct. 29 (AP)—In an impressive military display, Premier Mussolini awarded posthumous medals for valor today to the families of 85 Italians killed in the Spanish conflict. Tablets bearing the names were unveiled throughout the nation.

MADRID, Oct. 29 (AP)—Home Secretary Julian Zugazagoitia announced in a radiocast last night from Madrid that the seat of the Spanish Government was being transferred from Valencia to Barcelona.

He gave as the reason the necessity of consolidating all forces for victory in the civil war.

The process of transferring the Government from Valencia almost a year after its removal there from Madrid already is in progress, he said.

The Home Secretary announced the transfer was due to "strict national necessity" and said its completion would be positive proof of solidarity between Catalonia (of which Barcelona is the capital) and the Government.

He explained the move would be no flight and had not been decided upon precipitately, but rather only after most careful investigation and many consultations.

The move will entail transfer of all foreign diplomatic missions which were established in Valencia last November after the Government left Madrid.

Barcelona, on the Mediterranean coast northeast of Valencia, is the largest city of Spain and the missions will find more ample quarters than they have in Valencia. The latter city mushroomed from 250,000 population to 750,000.

Señor Zugazagoitia left to be surmised the actual date when Premier Negrin would make his headquarters in Barcelona but it was understood the next Cabinet meeting would be held in the new capital and the official gazette would be published from there beginning Oct. 30.

British Freighter Freed

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Admiralty announced last night that the British freighter Stanray, captured by an Insurgent Spanish trawler in the Bay of Biscay yesterday, had been released. The announcement said the Insurgent admiral freed the 880-ton ship after commanders of the British destroyers Electra and Escort had pointed out that she was outside Spanish territorial waters when stopped. Yesterday dispatches to Lloyd's said the Stanray was fired on and halted about three and a half miles off Aviles, Asturian port captured by the insurgents last week.

Princeton Gives Degree To President of Yale

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29 (AP)—Dr. Charles Seymour, as president of Yale University, will give to Yale "her rightful place of increasing influence in higher education in America," a Princeton citation said here yesterday when Dr. Seymour was presented with an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Seymour's career in the fields of education and American and European diplomatic history, as provost of Yale University and as master of Berkley College at Yale was outlined. Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton, read the citation and conferred the degree.

Named by Auto Engineers

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Nomination of C. W. Spicer of Toledo, Ohio, as 1938 president of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., was announced last night. Ballots listing nominees for 15 offices will be mailed to 7000 members. Nominees include: For councilor, Frank W. Caldwell, of East Hartford, Conn.

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Wales

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Reginald Robin Stays On

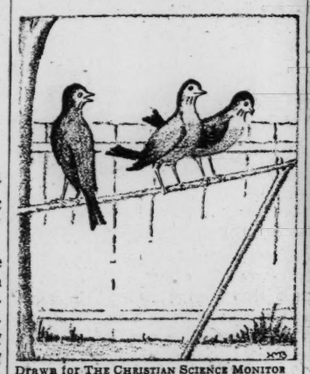
Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Robin were perched on a clothesline with Reginald Robin. John was perched on one side of Reginald and his wife Sarah on the other. They looked argumentative, but Reginald didn't seem to care whether they were argumentative or not. He looked like a robin who knew what he was going to do so it was of no use at all to try to change him.

"Any sensible robin," chirped John Henry, "knows it is time to fly south."

"Autumn has come," chirped Sarah. "The sassafras, the oaks, the sumacs, the sourwood and the tupelo are turning red. That," chirped Mrs. Robin, who prided herself on her knowledge of nature, "is caused by a pigment which is due to the sugar in their leaves. Warm sunny days followed by cool nights produce the most brilliant autumn foliage."

"I can understand," chirped Mrs. Robin, "why one might wish to stay a little late to enjoy these colors. But you have admitted, Reginald, that they do not last. The leaves turn brown and fall off the trees. The chill we already feel in the air becomes cold. An unpleasant wind blows from the north."

"There is also, as you have yourself told us, Reginald," chirped John



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Autumn Has Come, Chirped Sarah

Henry Robin, "a white substance called snow which covers everything over."

"What would a robin do then?" chirped Mr. Robin.

"He'd go in a barn to keep himself warm," chirped Reginald. "I've got a fine barn. It belongs to a farmer named Ben—Farmer Ben. He has some nice children who enjoy playing in the snow. They make what they call a snow man. It doesn't look much like a man but it gives them great satisfaction."

"We've all seen those children in summer," chirped Mrs. Robin. "Nice children. Roger, Reuben, Robert, Harriet and Hyacinth. Very nice children."

"No good reason for living in a barn," chirped John Henry Robin. "It's absurd of you, Reginald. It's unrobinlike, Reginald. Think of the warm sun where we're going, Reginald. Think of the trees with leaves on them, Reginald. Think of the nice nest in one of those trees, Reginald. Think of us for company, Reginald."

"I do, John," chirped Reginald. "But the grief of seeing you all fly away is more than balanced by the joy of seeing you all come flying back. For that matter, I am not without company."

"A horse!" chirped Mrs. Robin.

"A cow!" chirped John Henry Robin.

"A pig!" chirped Mrs. Robin.

"Believe me," chirped Reginald Robin, "we have some very good times. I have my nest in the hay and there is a clothesline on which I can swing without going out doors. There are more days than you imagine when I can fly out and about. There is always grain in the barn and when I come out Roger, Reuben, Robert, Harriet and Hyacinth feed me with bread crumbs. I like it, John and Sarah. I shall not fly south."

"I suppose you won't," chirped Mr. Robin.

"It's evidently no use for us to chirp," added John Henry Robin. "Well, Sarah, we might as well go and pack up. Goodbye Reginald—until Spring!"

Let Go

O let go de debbil an' he'll let go ob you,
Cause he ain't nothin' else but a bugaboo!
If we all jes' drops him and lets him go
I reckon dere won't be no debbil, no mo'.
—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Animals Can See Better in the Dark Than We Can?

It is sometimes said that some animals (cats, for example) can see perfectly in the dark. This, however, is not strictly true, if by darkness we mean the total absence of light; for the eye, whether it be of a person or of an animal, does not see an object, but only the light coming from it.

The light which is seen may be direct, as when we view a flame or other source of light; or it may be reflected, as when we view a nonluminous object, such as a book or a chair. But in either case, it is the light coming from the object, and not the object itself, which is seen.

We have all had the experience of coming suddenly from bright sunlight into a comparatively dark

room. At first the room seems to be in utter darkness. However, in a short time our eyes get accustomed to the darkness, and objects in the room begin to take form and outline. Conversely, when we return suddenly to bright sunlight, the glare at first seems intolerably bright, and we squint in order to see. But after our eyes become accustomed to the brightness, we can see quite comfortably.

The reason for this is that we do not see well if either too much or too little light enters the eye. The amount of light admitted by the eye is regulated by an increase or decrease in the size of the opening, called the pupil.

When we enter a dark room after having been in a bright light, the pupil tends to dilate or enlarge, letting more light into the eye. The dilation is not instantaneous, but requires a little time, which explains why we do not see as well when we first enter the darkness as we do a little later.

On going out again into the brightness, we squint our eyes in an effort to cut out some of the light while we wait for the pupil to contract.

Cats, and a number of other animals, have a distinct advantage over us when it comes to seeing in the dark; for the pupils of their eyes can dilate further, and consequently let in more light, than can the pupils of our eyes.

As a result, even though it may be so dark that we cannot see a thing, there still may remain a little light. The cat, for example, through her widely dilated pupils, finds enough of this dim light for her to see her way around. However, if there were no light at all, she could not see; for in a pitch-black room a cat could see no more than we could.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Tomb of Samuel

At a distance of some 4½ miles from Jerusalem, and on the summit of a hill which commands one of the finest views in Palestine, stands the little village now known to the Arabs as Nebi Samwil—a name which readily suggests by its derivation some connection with the famous Old Testament seer, Samuel.

The village itself is of little account, but its central point, a Mohammedan mosque, is of interest because in it the traveler is shown what purports to be the tomb of Samuel, a prophet revered by Moslem and Christian alike. At one time the tomb was covered by a Christian church erected by the crusaders in the twelfth century, and some remains of the building are still to be seen. It is recorded that it was from this commanding eminence that Richard Coeur de Lion saw for the first time the Holy City of Jerusalem, and vowed to deliver it.

Nature's Lace Patterns

Monitor Camera Club From Philip R. du Bois, Los Angeles

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Simple Engraving

A high school boy is earning extra spending money through the art of engraving. Seeing an advertisement in a magazine, he sent for an electric pencil—one which will engrave in gold, silver, or any other desired color on any article.

He now has a prosperous business, going from house to house engraving names or initials on fountain pens, wallets, pocketbooks, golf clubs, stationery, books, and other personal articles. He charges 10 cents an article for this service.—R. B., Chicago.

Safety First

By Frank E. Gannett
(Publisher of 16 Daily Newspapers From Which Liquor Ads Are Excluded)

There is safety only in total abstinence. . . . The history of the liquor traffic shows that alcohol is a habit-forming drug and that a large percentage of the moderate drinkers become intemperate drinkers. . . . Youth should know that even moderate drinking imperils the future. Employers prefer men and women who do not drink. . . .

For many years we have been fighting this liquor problem. Making it easier to get liquor does not solve the problem. No good will come from the moderate use of alcoholic beverages. . . . In my opinion, the time is ripe for a great educational campaign which would teach the public—young and old—that alcoholic beverages in any form are injurious both to the individual and to society as a whole. —Twentieth Century Progress.

Quotation for Today

A DUTY dodged is like a debt unpaid; it is only deferred, and we must come back and settle the account at last.—JOSEPH FORT NEWTON.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The following comment on "Conduct" was published in Punch in 1857, although, of course, it was not in cryptographic form. Can you decode it?

ABCX YZ DEYF GECXYGH, IBJK DEYF ALHGN, ECGK KOKFD XLD, KPLQBCBCR QBCYHKID ANKHNKF DEY LFK "SLTH" EF "TIEA."

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing BOOTS to WATER in 8 moves.

Choose a Letter

While the following may look something like a cryptogram made up wholly of 2-letter words, it is a bit easier, and should prove fun for youngsters. Choose one letter from each pair to spell out the words of an old saying:

NO VE EV EQ RS IM JA EK ME PA ME OR US ON IT PA PI NO DO OF AS IM NO LO HE-EH FI NL LT.

Match the Names

An Osage City, Kansas, reader shares this list of famous Americans. Can you match each name correctly as indicated by the example checked?

1	Grover	Taylor	
2	Grace	Conkling	
3	Roscoe	Cleveland	1
4	Fenimore	Ward	
5	Zachary	Boone	
6	Gail	Wood	
7	Artemas	Moody	
8	Leonard	Hamilton	
9	Daniel	Greenwood	
10	Dwight	Cooper	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

A Tea Party Contest

1.	A short tea.	Brevity
2.	A light tea.	Levity
3.	A serious tea.	Gravity
4.	A certain tea.	Surety
5.	A picnic tea.	Party
6.	A jolly tea.	Gaiety
7.	A soiled tea.	Dirty
8.	An attractive tea.	Pretty.
9.	A musical tea.	Forte
10.	A half century tea.	Fifty
11.	A frugal tea.	Thrifty
12.	An admired tea.	Beauty
13.	A serviceable tea.	Duty
14.	A progressive tea.	Prosperity
15.	An inquisitive tea.	Curiosity

Give key-word and meaning to start with.—Florence M., Topsail, Newfoundland.

Milk Bar

Our congratulations to Ethel du Pont Roosevelt. But, pray tell, why didn't more newspapers print the news dispatch of the Milk Bar at this famous wedding?

Some didn't even mention it although it was known from coast to coast. . . . According to the story, America's most prominent June bride ordered 35 gallons of milk and had a milk bar set up at her home, where the reception was held, so that any of the guests who wished might drink a toast to the bride with milk instead of champagne. She did this because, she said, many of her young friends didn't drink alcoholic liquors and she didn't want the occasion to be embarrassing to any one of them.

We recommend to all young brides that they follow her example. —National Advocate.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

"How can so many unqualified folks be eliminated from driving cars?"

"Make the examination for license include folding a road map."

Please Wait

Having overslept himself on his wedding morn, the bridegroom hastened to the station only to find that his train had gone.

Half-frantic, he rushed into the post office and sent off the following telegram:

"Delayed. Don't marry till I come."—Wednesday Nite Life.

Howlers

"Etc. is a sign to make people believe you know more than you do."

"A sheep is mutton covered with wool."

"St. Andrew is the patent saint of Scotland."

"A fakir is a Hindu twister."

Contest Is Over

A dear old gentleman discovered some small boys seated in a ring around a little dog.

"What are you boys doing?" he inquired.

"We're havin' a competition," said an urchin. "Whoever tells the biggest lie wins this 'ere dog."

The old man thought to improve the occasion and began: "When I was a little boy I never told untruths—" But he was interrupted by a voice which cried: "Give the gent the dog, Alf."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Daily Anecdote

One Better

Vaugelas, a French grammarian, was one of the first members of the Academy and took a prominent part in the compilation of the dictionary. Cardinal Richelieu raised his salary at one time and, in relaying the good news said, "You will not forget the word 'pension' in the new dictionary?"

"No, monseigneur," replied the scholar, "but I shall still less forget the word 'gratitude.'"

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo News: Remember when you could tell by looking in the show-window that it was a milliner's shop?

Detroit News: It was very intelligent of Hollywood to cast Jascha Heifetz as a musician in his first film. Now to find a fiddler to double for him on the violin.

New Yorker: Take no stock in the statement that New Yorkers are not intelligent enough to understand proportional representation. Nothing is too complicated for a citizenry which can spell "LaGuardia" a hundred and fifty-five ways.

South Bend Tribune: A cell block in Sing Sing prison, investigators report, is "unfit for cows." We trust that this will convince all cows that honesty is the best policy.

Punch (C): British cinemas are visited by something like 30,000,000 people every week. And most of them file past us at the most thrilling moment of the film.

Things Unseen

We do not need more material development, we need more spiritual development; we do not need more intellectual power, we need more moral power; we do not need more knowledge, we need more character; we do not need more law, we need more religion; we do not need more of the things that are seen, we need more of the things that are unseen. —Calvin Coolidge.

Just the Thing

"Why the toothbrush in your coat pocket?"

"It's my class pin. I go to Colgate!"

The Best, So Far

"You want to marry my daughter on three pounds a week! Haven't you any better prospects?"

"Well, no, sir. She's the best I've come across."—London Evening News.

Never Lonely

"Your neighbors at home invite you round every evening? Goodness, you must be popular!"

"Well, you see, I told them that I always play the violin when I'm feeling lonely."—Il 420 (Florence).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Courage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Rochester, N. Y.

The day was bright and sunny when three boys took their 13-foot dinghy out on the waters of Lake Ontario. There was just enough breeze to send their boat sailing merrily over the waves. But suddenly a storm came up, and before they realized what was happening, the dinghy capsized, throwing the three boys into the lake.

John G. Keller, 19, of 304 Cedarwood Terrace, told the other two boys to cling to the sailboat, while he swam to shore. The water was very rough and it was nearly a mile to the Summerfield Coast Guard Station, but John made it and notified those in charge of the plight of his friends. A launch was sent out and the two boys were rescued.

Congratulations were in order for John for this demonstration of bravery, courage, and unselfishness; and it brought a glow of satisfaction to his family to know that he had not failed in the testing time.

Jest a Minute

"Surprise, sweetheart! I brought some friends to dinner!"

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Signing Committee Reports

Question: Our Sunday School committee consists of five members including a Secretary. All the Committee reports are signed by the Secretary alone.

"Robert's Revised Rules of Order," page 215, specifies that the members of the committee, and under certain circumstances the chairman, may sign the report of a standing committee, but makes no provision for the secretary to sign said reports. Under these circumstances should a clerk of a standing committee sign its reports?

Answer: The rule referred to on page 215 of "Robert's Rules of Order" applies to a special committee which, as a rule, has neither a name nor a secretary. A standing committee has a name and may have a secretary.

While the general rule is for the chairman of a committee to present its report, if the committee also has a secretary, there would seem no objection to the secretary signing the report. The proper signature would be the name of the committee, and beneath it "by Mr. Blank, secretary." The report should, of course, be first approved by the committee, since it is, in fact, the report of a committee and not of an individual.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Wind up your conduct, like your watch, once every day examining minutely whether you are "fast" or "slow."

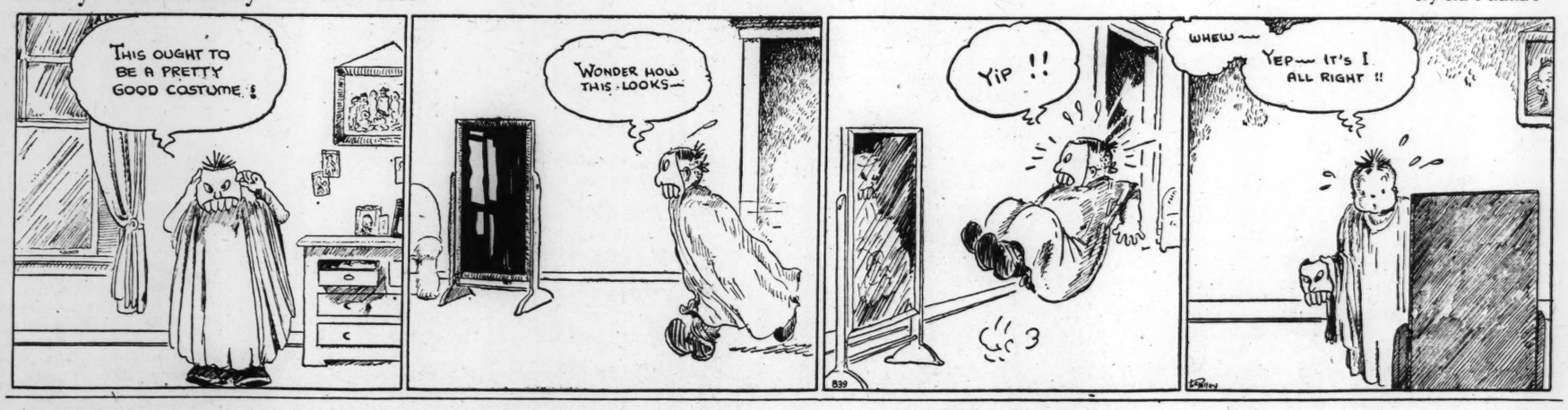
Letter Changing: Boots, toots, torts, tarts, harts, hares, hates, wates, water.

Choose a Letter: Never make a mountain of a molehill.

Match the Names: Grover Cleveland; Grace Greenwood; Roscoe Conkling; Fenimore Cooper; Zachary Taylor; Gail Hamilton; Artemas Ward; Leonard Wood; Daniel Boone; Dwight Moody.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Boo!*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Interference*

By CARMACK

There's one drawback to this helping-the-grocery-boy business— some of my friends see me chasing after his truck—
And of course their curiosity is aroused and I have to slow up and explain what it's all about-otherwise they'd all be following me—
The result is I get way behind-
Then I have to fairly burn the wind to catch up again—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Japan "Quotes" the Monitor

THIS newspaper takes great satisfaction in its reputation for fairness. It believes that in the healing of the world's strife informed tolerance is far better than hasty condemnation. It proceeds on the basis that for understanding it is necessary to give a hearing to the unpopular side of a controversy. Sometimes what it has said in behalf of full and fair knowledge controversialists use for their own purposes. Japan's Ambassador to the United States has just done that.

Hirosi Saito, an able advocate of an unpopular cause, who often has found sound ways to improve relations between his country and the United States, quoted in support of Japan's case this paragraph from a Monitor editorial of October 22:

> Belief that China forced the issue at Shanghai is not restricted to Japanese spokesmen and apologists. A number of foreign observers have expressed the opinion that the swift increase in the number of disguised Chinese troops in the region which was supposedly covered by the truce of 1932 was a main factor in precipitating hostilities.

This statement is true and should be weighed by anyone who wishes to judge on the basis of complete information. But information would not be complete without further statements from this same editorial which Mr. Saito unfortunately did not quote. The very next paragraph said:

> To be sure this was accompanied and counterbalanced by the arrival of a large Japanese naval force off Shanghai and the reinforcement of the Japanese marine landing force. Yet it is a fact that for about ten days the Japanese, apart from the aircraft activities, were on the defensive and there seems little reason to doubt that Japanese military leaders, on purely strategic grounds, regretted the development of large-scale hostilities in the Shanghai area.

And the editorial, after showing that while Japan would have preferred to confine the struggle to smaller districts and more favorable terrain, concluded:

> If there had been no clash in North China it is safe to say there would have been no movement of Chinese troops into the Shanghai demilitarized zone and no threat to the security of Japanese civilians in Shanghai. Responsibility for Shanghai is inextricably bound up with the larger question of responsibility for the whole undeclared Sino-Japanese war.

If Mr. Saito had wished to present the Monitor's opinion as to responsibility for the whole war he could have quoted from any number of editorials in the last few months. In one published on September 9 and specifically headed "Japan's Responsibility" he would have found this statement:

> We do not wish to stir up anger toward the Japanese people. But the Japanese people must some time begin to take responsibility for the actions of their military leaders. The nation accepts the fruits of military aggression; it must accept the responsibility for military methods.

Japan does not help her case by telling half the story and particularly by attempting to use for the purpose those who have been fair and whose sense of fairness insists on the full story.

Italy Revisited

A NUMBER of months ago the Monitor recorded a conversation which took place in the Italian Foreign Office. A correspondent had asked a high official how the public would react to one of the new government plans. He had answered:

> Public opinion is a specialized thing in Italy. If Mussolini says This, the public will approve. If Mussolini says That, the public will approve. Mussolini is their god. Mussolini is public opinion.

This viewpoint, which has carried Italy through its domestic crises and its foreign conquests, needs to be understood in assessing the temper of the Italian people today. For perhaps one of the major facts about dictatorships is that they demand not only acquiescence to, but approval of, their policies.

Yet there are nuances of the Italian thought which it is important to record. There are accomplishments of the Fascist regime that unquestionably have resulted in material progress. And the picture of the Italy of the moment, compared with that of the Italy before the days of the March on Rome, can lend a significant measure of understanding to important phases of the situation in Europe.

It is to make this comparison that The Christian Science Monitor is currently publishing a series of eight articles: "Italy Revisited." The correspondent, in these articles, poses no moral judgment. He is not concerned, in these particular stories, with the philosophies of government. But his effort is objectively to portray the two Italys he has known, in terms of what the Italians themselves think of Italy.

While presenting this admittedly important aspect of the Italian picture, the Monitor has not hesitated to include in its day-to-day coverage the record of those intrusions into personal liberty—those flights from liberalism and those developments of personalized power—so fundamentally opposed to that democracy which a current writer has characterized as the "most successful conscious political hypothesis in human history."

WITH New York State's oldest automobile on display at the National Automobile Show, motorists no doubt will be surprised when they find it wasn't the one ahead of them on last Sunday's ride.

Stock Market Control

THE recent clipping of $25,000,000,000 off the value of American industry as represented by stock quotations could not be ignored in Washington. Action has now been announced. It takes the form of lightening the "margin" required of those who wish to buy stocks and setting the "margin" required of those who wish to sell stocks short. Naturally the result has been to promote a lively buying rally on the stock exchange—thus putting back a little of the value which had evaporated out of stocks since mid-August.

How much the pre-existing margin requirements accounted for the $25,000,000,000 collapse will always remain disputable. They certainly were not the sole cause of it. Rises and falls on the stock market have at bottom a very simple explanation: Stocks are either too low or too high in relation to past performances and future prospects of American business, as those performances and prospects are viewed by preponderant financial opinion.

The recent selling wave, however, seems to have been facilitated by government controls of the stock market. One may acknowledge this even though one is heartily in support of stock market regulation. In making for what Judge Pecora calls "quality" in place of "quantity" markets, those government controls appear to have produced "thin" markets; i. e., markets which on some days received no bids at all for some of America's best securities. This state of things has tended to undermine that marketability of stocks which is one of the prime functions of the stock market. Accordingly the case that Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich made out for a relaxation of government regulations in the light of this experience merited the attention in Washington, which, as the present action proves, it has obtained.

It is to be hoped that the step is really preliminary to a sliding scale for margins. That is to say, some method should be devised whereby higher margins on stock purchases could be demanded in time of runaway markets and lowered margins could be provided for in time of collapsing markets. Such resiliency would act as brake and cushion combined. Nobody wants to see "quantity" usurp the place of "quality" again in stock market experience. How disastrous that might be to the United States is amply proven by what happened in the boisterous twenties.

Is Barbarity Inevitable?

ALL has not yet been said that ought to be said about the spraying of Ethiopia with poison gas, the bombing of Guernica, and the slaughter of Chinese civilians far behind the fighting lines. The world has expressed its horror; it has talked about measures to stop or limit the fighting which produces such outrages; but little about tracing them to their prime cause—the mentality which makes it possible for human beings to engage in war in this kind of way.

In the name of candor it has been laid down as an axiom that since war is a wicked thing in its nature, a nation engaged in war and fighting for its existence will stick at nothing and will be deterred by no scruples whatsoever from committing any atrocity which will break down the physical power and morale of its enemy. Thus we are assured that however terrible and contrary to the individual human conscience certain actions are, nevertheless in war they will be committed.

Peaceable and peace-loving persons, advocating peace measures, have asserted again and again that these and all the worst imaginable horrors are inevitable in war. Stanley Baldwin, two years ago, when announcing the need for increasing Britain's air-forces, drew a gloomy picture of the nature of aerial attack in the next war. The London Times, only a few weeks ago, in speaking of the ruthless action of the Japanese in attacking non-combatants, blamed them rather for having precipitated war than for their conduct in the war—appearing to admit that ruthlessness, when once war has been declared, is inevitable.

The question arises whether thoughtful persons in civilized countries ought to tolerate these now almost general admissions about the inevitability of unlimited barbarism in war—and whether these admissions do not promote the very evil that is deplored. True, it is no good to shelter ourselves behind amiable illusions; nor is it any good to shirk recognition of the darkest possibilities of war. But to regard the worst as certain is to make it certain.

We ought to be prepared, in war as in peace, to mobilize world opinion against a breaking of rules; then the knowledge that world opinion would be against the offender would be a powerful deterrent. In time of peace some attention should be given to the effort to restrict the horrors of war—an effort which history shows not to be vain. Even in the brutalities of medieval Europe there were codes of "chivalry" which compelled belligerents to observe certain conventions. If we allow ourselves to accept the "realistic," the "inevitable," view of war's barbarities, then we are helping to provide those who perpetrate them with a moral excuse. Public opinion should be discouraged from drifting into this dangerous error, even while it is being educated against the dangerous error of drifting into war.

The Silver Lining

Henry Intervenes on the Labor Front

MY FRIEND Henry arrived in Washington the other day bent on another of his one-man crusades. This time it was to bring the rival C. I. O. and A. F. of L. leaders together. I have been the interested observer of several of Henry's forays and willingly escorted him to Room 301 of the capital hotel where the momentous labor conference is proceeding. Against the corridor walls lolled messenger boys in gilt hotel chairs and a score of reporters made signs of interviewing Henry himself, save that just at that minute the conference door opened and there was a rush to catch the emerging delegates.

Henry had the luck to buttonhole an A. F. of L. member just as he emerged.

* * *

"Why doesn't the A. F. of L. permit industrial unionization, if the workers want it?" began Henry promptly, who is nothing if not direct; "hasn't the time of the craft union passed?"

The labor leader's jaw dropped. Sometimes I wonder about Henry's tact.

"See here, my friend," he began grimly, "I don't know who you are, but you don't understand our position! The A. F. of L. isn't opposed to industrial unionism. This isn't a struggle between craft versus industrial organization. Why, there are more industrial unions in the A. F. of L. than there are in the C. I. O.! The United Mine Workers was formed under the A. F. of L. We organized the garment workers and clothing workers. They are all industrial unions. At our Denver convention we adopted a resolution saying there is no definite line any more between craft and industrial unions."

"Well, then," gasped Henry, "what—what's the fight about?"

"Huh! You ask that! For two years we invited Lewis to negotiate peace. And only now has he consented. The C. I. O. split off two years ago. In the first year it organized the mass production industry. Not a bad job! But this past year it has been raiding locals of the American Federation. That makes it ten times more difficult to make peace today than a year ago. That's where the rub comes, my friend! And if it comes to a showdown, remember the federation workers are disciplined while the new C. I. O. are not!"

And with that, and a final severe glance at Henry, the federation representative disappeared into a hotel elevator.

* * *

There is something relentless about Henry. The next thing I knew he had cornered a burly C. I. O. man in a corner, and was challenging him with a provocative:

"See here, why did you wait two years before accepting the federation peace bid? And why are you raiding their unions?"

"Huh?" snapped the C. I. O. delegate. "Stranger, them is fighting words! Do you think we'd trust a peace bid from a group of labor bureaucrats who refused for a generation to authorize tactics that would organize the mass production industries? Stranger, who organized auto, steel, rubber, textile workers? The C. I. O.! Who brought the United States Steel into camp, General Motors and Chrysler to terms, and who's going to unionize Ford? The C. I. O. We have, maybe, 3,700,000 workers organized today; the federation only 3,500,000. The C. I. O. is young and militant; the federation cautious and conservative. It's a difference in temperament, maybe. Yes, it's true there are industrial unions in the federation. But the federation craft unions fought extension of industrial unions for years. We may have—well, we probably did raid federation locals this year. But Green's craft unions have never even acknowledged our big new groups. And the federation is now chartering rival unions in our field—in mining, for example. When we come back into the federation, it's going to be on our own terms!"

And with that the C. I. O. leader, in turn, with an angry shrug, flung himself into a descending elevator.

* * *

"I don't understand it," said Henry, helplessly. "It seemed so simple as I talked it over with Prue. Here they are, calling each other names, and yet nothing seems to divide them."

I hate to see Henry unhappy. "Perhaps the name-calling is just part of the setting," I said soothingly. "The issues, I suppose, are jurisdictions; yes, and personalities."

"But what does the dollar-a-month, dues-paying brick carrier care about that?" demanded Henry.

"Nothing. And that's the hope. The rank and file is demanding peace. Whatever leaders say, that's the most encouraging fact in the situation today."

"Well, anyway," said Henry brightening, "I've talked to a couple of labor leaders. And how extraordinary they were!"

"How so?"

"Why, they were just like other people!"

Which left me wondering what Henry had supposed they were like, anyway.

R. L. S.

When Royalty Goes to Parliament

LONDON

SHADOWS which lurked in the wood carvings and in the depths of the vast paintings swallowed much of the light from the great chandeliers in the royal gallery at the opening of Parliament by King George VI. Only when someone swung open the doors into the robing rooms beyond did we see a sudden stretch of clear sunshine. In the princes' gallery, at the other end, a cheerful fire burned in the massive grate—a pleasant, homely touch.

And yet the royal gallery was alive with color: resplendent uniforms, sweeping satin gowns, glittering jewels and medals. Behind us were two East Indians, their features sharp and inquisitive beneath their red and orange turbans. Before us, up and down the aisle between spectators, moved a host of striking personages, some in sober court black and far more dressed in scarlet with feathered helmets. Arriving peers were in red robes with ermine collars and horizontal stripes, peeresses in brocade and golden tissues under wraps of sable or fox or velvet.

Judges in their gray wigs and black and gold robes strode along so solemnly and importantly that—surely—no one could be blamed for supposing them merely the more sober counterparts of Mr. Martyn Green as Lord High Chancellor in "Iolanthe." One peer, Scottish at a glance, wore ingenuous green and black plaid stockings beneath his stiffly swaying red robe.

Suddenly a hush settled over spectators and a flurry of scattered curtsies as two diminutive figures passed in soft pink coats, hatless: Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose with their governesses going to a place in the House of Lords from which they would hear their father's speech.

There stood the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, giving hasty directions, his face a little stern. It was almost time for the real procession to begin now and soft talk in the gallery hushed.

At last a shrill fanfare and on moved the procession between ranks of spectators flanked at intervals by Yeomen of the Guards in their Tudor costumes, square hats and rosetted shoes. Bravest of the train, perhaps, were heralds in tabards of blue and gold; but now their trumpets were hushed. All those feet trod silently over the blue velvet carpet. There was not a sound except occasionally the faint jingle of a spur or clank of a sword; utter silence on the part of participants and of spectators. It was a procession magically brought from fairyland moving in a dream—soundless.

King George was erect and grave. The Queen bowed and smiled but slightly.

They passed us, crossed the princes' chamber and entered the House of Lords. Within perhaps twenty minutes, they returned through the gallery as slowly and as silently as they had come. The first Parliament of the new reign had begun.

M. W.

The Wide Horizon

As Goes New York—

By George Aubrey Hastings

AS GOES New York in the current municipal campaign, so may go the trend and outlook of local government in other American cities. As the campaign swings down the home stretch to the finish line of election day, it deserves national attention as well as local interest.

Again, as four years ago, the issue is joined between Fusion forces and Tammany Hall in Manhattan and its Democratic allies in the other four boroughs. Fiery Fiorello H. LaGuardia is battling for re-election as Mayor on his record, and also seeking to gain control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to wrest the District Attorneyship from Tammany (which Fusion failed to do last time), to elect a Council in sympathy with the administration, and to pave the way for putting the new city charter into effect. Any one of these makes a fair-sized municipal issue; together they make the campaign one of outstanding importance.

Back of the heavy artillery of the Fusionists and the loud growls of the Tiger as the Fusion forces have put it on the defensive by the vigor of their attack, lies this main issue of widest import: Can a non-partisan administration, which has demonstrated its capacity to provide good government and is not beholden to any political machine, be returned to power in a city like New York with a second mandate to give the city an honest, efficient, non-political administration?

The way of reform administrations has been hard in the annals of New York as in other cities. Heretofore Tammany has always regarded defeat as merely a temporary upset and has returned to power when the new administration was thrown on the scrap heap at the end of its first term. The Tiger has relied on the public's short memory of abuses and its apathy toward constructive administration. It counted heavily on history repeating itself this year. However, indications are that the public does remember the tin boxes of the Walker era and other Tammany corruption revealed in Samuel Seabury's investigation. The consensus of impartial observers is that Fusion will be given a new four-year lease of power and opportunity, and strengthened all along the line to complete the job of rescuing New York from years of Tammany misrule and plunder.

Strange bedfellows in politics are proverbial. This campaign also proves that diverse elements of the electorate looking upon government from different viewpoints can become effective teammates when they have an important common purpose. This accounts for the unusual amalgamation of forces for Fusion. While Republicans are divided in their allegiance to LaGuardia, the preponderance of their support is for the Fusion ticket. Shoulder to shoulder with them is a strong phalanx of independent Democrats, over 50,000 of whom wrote in a Republican Mayor's name on Democratic primary ballots.

The Labor Party has been a vigorous force in the campaign. The Labor forces, both leaders and rank and file, have included unusual numbers of the man in the street and in the factory, far outnumbering professional labor leaders and agitators. Intelligence and the vigor and enthusiasm of youth are evident in this organization. One of its strong arguments is that Prosecutor Dewey in cleaning up rackets in labor organizations, is strengthening Labor to attain its own objectives and to become a more powerful force for good government. The Labor vote has been impartially estimated as high as 750,000. Whatever the total proves, the American Labor Party is putting forth its utmost effort not only to re-elect LaGuardia and his associates, but to roll up a vote which will rank it with the Democrats and Republicans as a major party.

While the primary campaign dragged in the New Deal and national issues, the election campaign has been conspicuous in the main for sticking to local issues. "Good government is the only issue," has been the Fusion rallying cry.

This does not mean, however, that the rest of the country, as well as New York, has not been taking the measure of candidates with an eye to the future. Mayor LaGuardia's re-election would inevitably increase his national stature and stimulate discussion of his availability for second, or even first place on a Republican, Democratic or Labor national ticket in 1940. Likewise, if Mr. Dewey moves into the District Attorney's office and makes a record, his political star would ascend rapidly. Charles S. Whitman, a fighting District Attorney in an earlier day, became Governor.

Having thrown off the shackles of machine rule, if New York can retain freedom of action for a non-partisan administration for another term, it will not only drive the Tiger back into his lair—perhaps for good—but will be a shining example to other American cities fighting similar battles. The New York campaign is a major battle in the long fight of municipal government to redeem itself from Bryce's reproach as the weakest spot in the American system. Party machines in all cities will feel the impact of the results—whatever they are—in New York on November 2.

A Sticky Open Door

Book News of the Day

"THE action of Japan in China . . . is contrary to the provisions of the Nine Power treaty."

"It is our purpose to co-operate with the other signatories to this treaty, including China and Japan."

"Again and again we have taken a strong stand only to back down when it became evident that our professed objectives could be achieved only by the application of forcible measures which the American people were not ready to support."

The first quotation is from Secretary Hull's statement formally pronouncing Japan a treaty breaker. The second is President Roosevelt's outline of American policy at the Nine Power conference in Brussels. The third is from FORTY YEARS OF AMERICAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS, by Foster Rhea Dulles (New York: Appleton-Century. $3).

Is the strong-stand-and-subsequent-backdown performance being repeated once more? Mr. Dulles could quote Mr. Hull and Mr. Roosevelt to indicate that it is. And the manifest unwillingness of Americans to go to war to stop the war in China bears him out.

Mr. Dulles is not particularly arguing for American withdrawal or non-interference in Japan and China. He is rather reporting in illuminating fashion on Japanese-American relations which time and again have shown that one country has a vital, a fighting, interest in the Far East and the other has not. Repeatedly interference has served only to disappoint China, which expected more help, and to anger Japan.

The book offers some startling reminders of the change in American opinion since Senator Beveridge was singing the possibilities of "China's illimitable markets," in oratory so entrancing that Mr. Dooley said, "Ye could waltz to it." Then the Philippines were a foot holding open a door to trade with China; today America hurries to cast off the islands as a tariff-exempt competitor. One is surprised, too, to be reminded that even after the turn of the century the Open Door was held—occasionally with the help of Japan—against European powers.

Mr. Dulles makes the Open Door policy primarily a means of checkmating other powers for the sake of American commercial interests; only secondarily a means to prevent the break-up of China. His facts put more emphasis on those clauses of the Nine Power treaty which attempt to maintain "equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations," than on the apparently humanitarian provisions for respecting the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

He presents the Nine Power treaty as a diplomatic defeat of Japan which was certain to be reversed because it provided no recognition of her paramount interests in eastern Asia. At the same time his record shows that Japan has not at all times been clear herself as to her interest or methods, and that every time the Powers have combined to halt her they have been successful.

Little in his well-documented story, however, or in recent events, indicates that they are free enough in other areas or interested enough in Asia to combine today.

D. M. R.